SUFFRAGE NEWS
NATIONAL AND
INTERNATIONAL
POLITICAL, SOCIAL
ECONOMIC, INDUSTRIAL

The Woman's Journal

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ONTARIO IS FIFTH PROVINCE WHERE WOMEN WIN VOTE

Premier Hearst Indorses Johnson's Government Bill—Both Parties Combine to Enfranchise Patriotic Women — Law will Be Effective for Next Election

OPPOSITION TRIES TO TAKE CREDIT FOR VICTORY

"Ontario confers on women the full provincial franchise," announces a telegram to The Woman's Journal from Dr. Augusta Stowe Gullen of Toronto.

The leaders of both parties joined to put the measure through. Press despatches of Feb. 27 said:

"The women of Ontario were virtually assured the right to vote when the Government, through Premier Hearst, tonight indorsed the bill of J. W. Johnson, providing for equal suffrage.

"The Premier said the Government would try to devise some plan under which women might vote at the next general election.

Opposition Favorable

"The Opposition already has announced itself as favorable to equal suffrage.

"'Having taken our women into partnership with us in our tremendous task,' said Premier Hearst, in announcing the Government's decision, 'I ask can we justly deny them a share in the government of the country, the right to have a say about the making of the laws they have been so heroically trying to defend?'

"'My answer is, I think not.'"

Try to Forestall Government

On Feb. 20, N. W. Rowell, the opposition leader, had tried to steal the government's thunder by proposing an amendment to the speech from the throne providing for votes for women.

Sir William Hearst, premier, declared the amendment was out of order at this time. The Detroit Free Press says:

"While nothing was said, it was admitted in the House that the government had adopted this important plank in the Liberal platform and would give votes to women at the proper time during the session. Rowell knew the intention of the government, and by the amendment sought to obtain some of the credit for what is to be done. The speaker ruled the amendment out of order, and upon appeal by a straight party vote the ruling was upheld.

Says Government Arbitrary

"Rowell complained that the methods of the government were arbitrary, and that there was no precedent for the action taken. Sir William Hearst is expected to announce his policy when a deputation of suffrage leaders wait upon the government shortly with a monster petition.

"Staid and conservative Ontario promises to develop another social sensation as radical as prohibition. Suddenly and secretly and silently Ontario went dry. Suddenly and secretly and silently it is preparing for 'votes for women.'

"The two events are not unrelated. No doubt the liquor traffic feared women's franchise. In days gone by the whole force of its influence always was added to all the other opposition to proposals to extend the franchise to women.

"Women suffragists are not having much to do with the present agitation, which consists largely of a rivalry between leaders of the old political parties as to which should have credit for first nailing 'votes for women' colors to 'their mast. Thus the change is being put through with real gallantry.

"Of discussion of the real merits of the proposed extension of the franchise there has been almost none. Nor is it likely there will be any. As in the case of prohibition, the community as a whole seems suddenly to have come to the conclusion. In this case, it is that, as there seems no reason why women should not vote, why, let them vote.

"Soldiers who went off to the war a year ago will rub their eyes like Rip Van Winkle when they return to find no liquor in the province and women full-fledged voters."

New York Will Vote Again this Fall

In New York the Senate Judiciary Committee voted unanimously on Feb. 27 to report favorably the joint resolution for the resubmission of the constitutional amendment granting full suffrage to women. Arrangements subsequently were made for the passage of the measure by the Senate next Tuesday.

If this program is carried out, and the suffragist leaders have been assured by legislative leaders that it will be, the men will vote again this fall on the question of extending the franchise to women. The proposition was defeated in 1915, but received more than 500,000 votes.

Former Anti Makes Suffrage Speech

A former officer of the Oregon Anti-Suffrage Association made a suffrage speech at the Cosmopolitan Club in New York City the other day, telling how she was converted by seeing the practical effects of woman's ballot. She is Mrs. J. B. Montgomery of Portland, Ore.

"I was for ten years vice-president of the Oregon Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage," said Mrs. Montgomery, "and even after the women won the vote I was not sure that it was the right thing. Then one day I went to see my washerwoman, and I found her studying the bills she was to vote upon. She couldn't stop washing, but she had the papers pinned up over her washboard, and I decided I couldn't oppose a movement that had such an educational effect upon women as that."

It will be remembered that Mrs. Martin Flynn, who had been President for years of the Iowa antis, came out for equal suffrage after visiting her children in Wyoming and California.

WORCESTER POST SUFFRAGE EDITION

Accompanying the Woman's Journal sold on the news-stands of Greater Boston last week, was the special suffrage edition of the Worcester (Mass.) Evening Post. By an arrangement with the Worcester Equal Franchise League and the editor of the Post, 2,000 copies were sent to Boston to be sold with the Journal.

The special edition contained interesting articles and pictures of prominent State and national workers for suffrage.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL NOTE TO PRESIDENT AND GOVERNMENT

Washington, D. C.—The Executive Council of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, consisting of the official board, chairmen of standing and special committees and State presidents, called together in conference to consider a crisis in the affairs of our nation.

To the President and Government:

We devoutly hope and pray that our country's crisis may be passed without recourse to war. We declare our belief that the settlement of international difficulties by bloodshed is unworthy of the Twentieth Century, and our confidence that our government is using every honorable means to avoid conflict. If, however, our nation is drawn into the maelstrom, we stand ready to serve our country with the zeal and consecration which should ever characterize those who cherish high ideals of the duty and obligation of citizenship. With no intention of laying aside our constructive, forward work to secure the vote for the womanhood of this country as the right protective of all rights, we offer our services to our country in the event they should be needed, and, in so far as we are authorized, we pledge the loyal service of our more than two millions of members. We make this offer now, in order to avoid waste of time and effort in an emergency; also, that the executive ability, industry and devotion of our women, trained through years of arduous endeavor, may be utilized, with all other national resources, for the protection of our country in its time of stress.

National Central Committee

We Propose: That a national central committee be formed at once, composed of a representative from each national organization of women willing to aid in war work if the need arises. The object shall be to establish a clearing house between the government and those organizations, in order that service may be rendered in the most expeditious manner. With this end in view, we recommend that each component organization list its resources and report to this central committee concerning the definite work it is prepared to do. To further the practical application of this suggestion, our organization declares its willingness to undertake the following departments of work:

Establishment of Employment Bureaus

Through its local, State and national headquarters, to register the names and qualifications of women available for occupations which men will leave to enter the army; to supply these women to employers, and to protect the work of such women.

Increase of the Food Supply by the Training of Women for Agriculture and the Elimination of Waste

The aid of the Department of Agriculture will be sought in planning systematic courses for women to accomplish these purposes. The cultivation by women of garden plots and vacant lots in cities will be encouraged, at the same time that the larger importance of regular farming is urged.

The Red Cross

As the Red Cross, in which many of our members are zealous workers, is already equipped to render hospital, medical and general supply service, we offer our organized service in other fields, and we promise continued co-operation with the Red Cross as needed.

Americanization

A problem unknown to other lands will be come accentuated in the etent of war. Within our borders are eight millions of aliens, who, by birth, tradition and training, will find it difficult, if not impossible, to understand the causes which have led to the war. War invariably breeds intolerance and hatred, and will tend to arouse antagonisms inimical to the best interests of a nation. With the desire to minimize this danger, our Association, extending as it does, into every precinct of our great cities and into the various counties of the States, offers to conduct classes in school centers, wherein national allegiance shall be taught, emphasizing tolerance, to the end that the Stars and Stripes shall wave over loyal, patriotic and undivided people.

Conference Committee

In order to carry out our expressed desire and purpose, a committee of three is hereby ordered appointed to confer with the proper authorities of the government. If need arises, this committee shall be the intermediary between the government and our Association.

Arkansas House Would Let Women Vote in Primaries —Election Bill Passed 71 to 19

The bill to let women vote in primary elections in Arkansas passed the lower house by a splendid majority of 71 to 19. Under the heading, "Votes for Women Wins," the Little Rock Gazette of Feb. 17 says:

The big feature of the day was the passage of the bill by Representative Riggs of Garland to permit women to vote in primary elections. The bill had been made a special order for 2 P. M. The suffrage call had gone out and the galleries were crowded with spectators, including many women, who were not disappointed in the flood of oratory.

Let Arkansas Lead

Mr. Brinton of Craighead urged that Arkansas should be the first of the Southern States to make a move for votes for women. Citing the fact that China is removing the bandages from the feet of its women so that they may walk, he pleaded that the political bandages be removed from the feet of Arkansas women, so they may take their proper place as citizens.

Politics Too Dirty

Mr. Choate of White declared that "politics is to dirty," and he objected to the fair women of the country becoming involved in it. He held them in too high esteem.

Mr. Ellis of Randolph quoted poetry, and urged his fellow members to vote against this bill "to protect and defend the homes of this land and conserve the highest and holiest influences for good extant among men."

Time Is Ripe

Mr. Robbins of White said the time and season are ripe, and we are living in the Twentieth Century and not in the Sixteenth.

"If it is right for the Negro to vote," said he, "then it is unchivalrous and unjust to deny the white women the privilege. Give women the ballot and you will purify politics."

Mr. Buchanan said he would vote for the bill "through cowardice, love and affection."

Has Changed His Mind

Mr. Josephs said that four years ago he was opposed to woman suffrage, but he changed two years ago.

Mr. French, the Republican member from Poinsett, spoke for it, and said if he did not vote for it he would suffer when he returned home.

Mr. Stevens emphasized the menace of the ignorant female Negro vote.

Credit Wilson Victory to Women

Mr. Johnson closed for the bill, and declared that Woodrow Wilson will be the next President only by the votes of the women of California. He showed the tax receipts of a woman sitting at his desk, declared that she paid more taxes every year than 90 per cent. of the members, and added, "Taxation without representation is tyranny."

The following explanations were sent up during roll call:

Then the Explanations

Mr. Vinson of Chicot—If you pour into a pint of whiskey a drop of pure water, will it purify the whiskey or "whiskeyize" the water? I vote no.

Mr. Robbins of White—Believing woman is man's equal, and ought to have the right, whether she exercises it or not, I heartily vote aye.

Mr. Shockley of Saline—I introduced the first resolution ever introduced in a Democratic State Convention in favor of woman suffrage, and know of no reason why I should change my belief now.

Mr. Leigh of Pulaski—As I have no choice in the matter, therefore I vote aye.

Mr. Limbocker of Little River—As I have a decided choice in the matter, I vote aye.

Mr. Newton of Jefferson—I am a married man, and for self-preservation I vote aye.

Mr. Moore of Yell—The women who are not in favor of suffrage do not have to vote. But I believe that the women who want to vote ought to have that privilege.

Mr. McGill of Lafayette—Believing that all good men are henpecked, and being myself a husbandette, I vote aye.

Mr. Holloway of Lonoke—The women admit that this is a good bill. They say they want it. They know what they want. Therefore I vote aye.

Mr. Harris of Madison—If I were being called upon to submit the question by constitutional amendment, I would vote aye. But I am not in favor of this bill.

Mr. Emerson of Van Buren—Believing that the women will wreck the government if they do not get the right of suffrage, and, too, being a single man, I vote aye.

Mr. Creekmore of Crawford—Being assured by a leading suffragette that no discrimination would be made in voting for bald-headed men, I vote aye.

Mr. Davies of Garland—I believe in women voting in any and all elections and that the passage of this bill will be fruitful of such wholesome reforms in our elections that the constitutional convention will be compelled to adopt full suffrage.

The vote stood 71 to 19.

Oklahoma House For Amendment

A joint resolution for the submission of a constitutional amendment for woman suffrage has been introduced in the Oklahoma Legislature by the leaders of the Democratic party, and has passed the lower House. It provides for suffrage for women who can read any section of the State Constitution, but it exempts from the literacy test the descendants of all men who fought in the civil war or the Spanish war, or who have served in the National Guard or the militia.

Two individual members have also introduced suffrage amendments.

DAWES HOTEL ACCOMMODATES GIRLS AT LOW COST

Fine New Chicago Lodging-House Affords Home-Like Dwellings For Young Women on Small Wages—Fireproof and Sanitary

Chicago, Ill.—A new rooming-house for young women on salaries of $15 or less was opened here recently when the Mary Daures Hotel threw open its doors for the first group of lodgers. Twenty-five girls will be admitted at stated intervals until the 263 rooms are occupied.

The rooms are from 20 to 25 cents a day, and the excellent food served cafeteria style will be at absolute cost. There is a sewing room with sewing machines for the girls who wish to sew. A laundry is provided for guests who wish to do part or all of their laundry.

The hotel is on Throup St., two doors south of Jackson Boulevard, just thirteen blocks from State St., a good healthful walking distance, making the saving of car fare easy.

The whole building is light, sanitary and comfortable, fireproof and modern; few hotels or private homes contain more conveniences.

MAINE VOTERS GIVEN CHANCE FOR REFERENDUM

Resolution Passes Senate Unanimously and House by Big Vote—"Maine to be First Eastern Suffrage State," Says Mrs. Ballentine

The Maine Senate has voted unanimously in favor of the constitutional amendment to grant full suffrage to women. It had already passed the House by the fine majority of 113 to 35.

A measure of this kind does not need the Governor's signature, but Gov. Milliken is so warmly in favor that he wanted to sign to show his approval. He affixed his signature in the presence of a group of happy women, including Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, the campaign manager; Mrs. Katherine Reed Ballentine, President of the Maine W. S. A.; Mrs. William R. Pattangall, Vice-President; Mrs. Robert T. Whitehouse, President of the Referendum League; Mrs. Guy T. Gannett, Vice-President; Mrs. Henry Cobb and others. The Governor's wife sat beside him, and his father just behind him, while he signed.

The amendment will go to the voters on Sept. 10, 1917. The State President, Mrs. Ballentine (Tom Reed's daughter), gives the following reasons why she expects it to carry:

Maine Is Progressive

"Maine has recently passed a great deal of legislation much more radical than equal suffrage, such as direct pri-

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OFFER OF AID BY NATIONAL SUFFRAGE BODY

Services to Government Offered Through Mrs. Catt — Secretary Baker Thanks Women for Offer in Address Before Mass Meeting — Delegates from Three New Suffrage States Applauded

MRS. CATT DELIVERS ELOQUENT SPEECH

At a mass meeting in Washington last Sunday the officers of the National American Woman Suffrage Association tendered the services of their Association to the government in case of need. Secretary of War Baker accepted the offer, and expressed his thanks.

It was an impressive occasion. Poli's theatre was filled with a magnificent audience. On the platform were four members of the Cabinet, Secretaries Baker, McAdoo, Daniels and Houston, with their wives, besides U. S. Senators and Representatives in Congress, and many other distinguished persons.

A pleasant incident was the arrival of the delegations from the three States that have just given women the ballot. To the strains of "The Conquering Hero Comes," they marched up the central aisle, preceded by the Stars and Stripes and the big suffrage flag, and carrying the banners of North Dakota, Ohio and Indiana, and took their places on the platform, amid great applause.

The meeting was opened with prayer. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt said, in part:

Mrs. Catt's Address

Our nation is just now standing on the brink of a great crisis—perhaps greater than any we have ever known. It is natural that there should be a deep and decided feeling as to what should be done. It is natural that the few people here and there who want to rush into the conflict should accuse the peace people of pacifist hysteria, and that the extreme peace advocates should say the country is suffering from war hysteria. I think that the American people, as a whole, are calm and composed. Almost the whole people, I believe, wish that there should be no war.

The European war came to us as a great shock. Before it broke out, a great man had prepared a wonderful book, and it came into our hands just as the papers were describing the great battle of the Marne. There was probably never a battle greater or more cruel. When we were reading the accounts of it in the press, we read in the reviews of that book about the men of the old Stone Age, and how the best relics of their life had been found along the Marne, left there 25,000 years ago. There was evidence in plenty that these men had killed each other there, with their crude weapons; and it seemed a strange measure of our civilization that men were still killing each other there, when their differences might have been decided in a civilized way.

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INDIANA ASSEMBLY VOTES NINE-TENTHS WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Constitutional Rule Suspended and Maston-McKinley Bill Is Carried in House by Vote of 67 to 24—Gov. Goodrich Has Signed—15th State to Grant Presidential Suffrage

WOMEN NOW PARTICIPATE IN 135 ELECTORAL VOTES

Nine-tenths of full suffrage has been granted to Indiana women. The victory is the culmination of a struggle which has continued for two years, and which has been characterized on both sides by political strategy. Success was the result of organized effort on the part of women throughout the State. Through their representatives, 80,000 Indiana women brought pressure to bear upon the Legislature. The vote of 67 to 24 in the House for the Maston-McKinley bill, which had already been passed by the Senate, was just sufficient to give the bill a constitutional majority.

Bill Passed Quickly

The work of passing the suffrage bill was done so rapidly that suffrage leaders had little time to call the large number of women advocates who were expected to fill the galleries during the action upon the measure. There were only about one hundred women in attendance when the bill came up for a second reading.

When Speaker Eschbach handed down the bill there was every indication that a bitter fight was at hand. The measure had been amended in the Senate only by the removal of the emergency clause, which proposed to let women vote in the primaries on March 6. Attempts at amendments in the House were looked upon as certain.

To Include Women of Foreign Birth

Representative Haslanger, of South Bend, applied the first amendment. He moved that every woman of foreign birth who is a citizen of the United States, as well as women whose husbands have declared their intention to become citizens, should be allowed to vote. On motion of Representative Anderson of Elkhart it was laid on the table.

As Speaker Eschbach was about to adopt the regular procedure on the bill, Representative McGonagle, Republican floor leader, gained recognition. Mr. McGonagle had received countless messages, letters and telegrams from his constituents in Delaware county, calling for the fulfillment of party pledges and support of the Maston-McKinley bill.

Moves to Suspend House Rules

"Gentlemen of the House," said Mr. McGonagle, "this bill has been on this side of the Legislature for a long time, and I think it is time we should take final action on it. I therefore move, Mr. Speaker, that the constitutional rules be suspended and the bill be placed on third reading."

The tenseness of the situation fairly gripped the large audience, and the tension seemed to increase when Representative Vesey seconded the McGonagle motion, which was carried, 71 to 20. The women then realized their actual strength in the House, and felt, for the first time in two years, that limited suffrage in Indiana was a certainty.

Suspension of the constitutional rule, which provides that a bill shall be read on three separate days, requires 67 votes. On the first call, owing to many absentees, the requires number was not reached, but after the Speaker had called for absentees, a second roll call showed 71 votes for suspension and only 20 against.

The Final Roll Call

The loyal band of women in the galleries breathlessly awaited the roll call. All sorts of doubts and surmises, recollections of vague promises and what politics might do, kept them in suspense. The "aye" vote rose steadily, and when Representative Rea voted in the affirmative a sigh of relief ran around the hall. His was the 51st "aye," and limited suffrage in Indiana was accomplished. The lis continued to grow, until at the end 67 members, a bare constitutional majority, had voted in favor of suffrage, while 24 were opposed.

Women's Council Given Credit

Credit for the final success of suffrage is given to the nine organizations which form the Legislative Council of Indiana Women. This group represents more than 80,000 women, and includes the following organizations:

Indiana Federation of Clubs, Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Indiana, Indiana Mothers' Congress, Franchise League of Indiana, Indiana Consumers' League, Woman's Press Club of Indiana, Association of Collegiate Alumnae, Woman's Relief Corps and the Indiana Equal Suffrage Association.

From these organizations the following officers were chosen as leaders to take up what seemed a practically hopeless battle, but a battle which the women were determined to win:

Mrs. Felix T. McWhirter, Indianapolis, president; Miss Vida Newsom of Columbus, Mrs. Flora Millspaugh of Chesterfield, and Mrs. Amos D. Moffett of Elwood, vice-presidents; Miss Dora Bosart, Indianapolis, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. S. C. Stimson of Terre Haute, Mrs. M. L. Hageman of Muncie, Mrs. H. C. Sheridan of Frankfort, Mrs. E. C. Rumpler of Indianapolis, Miss Ethyl Hutchinson of Indianapolis, Mrs. Carolyn R. Fairbank of Ft. Wayne, Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger of Upland, Mrs. Phillip Zoercher of Indianapolis, Miss Blanche C. Foster of Indianapolis, Miss La Stell Beck of Indianapolis, Mrs. Genevieve Frantz of South Bend, Miss Amy Kappes of Indianapolis, and Mrs. Anna Davis Nolan of Logansport, executive board.

Comment of Legislators

The final roll call brought a few explanations of votes. Representative Chester A. Davis of Portland spoke with some heat of the "cowardly insinuations" which he said had been spread broadcast over the State that he was an opponent of suffrage. He voted aye, he said, to show that these statements were untrue.

"I have so great regard for my position that I am compelled to vote no," said Representative [illegible] Democrat of Corydon, amid laughter.

Representative Myers, Republican of Fort Wayne, said he be[illegible]

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NINE-TENTHS SUFFRAGE

The limited suffrage bill permits women of Indiana, who are 21 years old and have the citizenship and residence qualifications governing men voters, to participate in the election of the following officers:

Presidential electors,

Constitutional convention delegates, and also for ratification of new constitution.

All State officers not expressly named in the constitution, including attorney general, statistician, geologist, reporter of the Supreme Court and judges of the Appellate, Superior, Criminal, Probate and Juvenile Courts.

All city officers, and township and county officers not named in the constitution, including members of the County Council, county assessor, township trustee, advisory board and assessor, and all school officers elected by the people.

The law will become effective when the Governor proclaims the enforcement of the statutes adopted by the present Legislature, probably in April.

IOWA SUB-COMMITTE GIVES FAVORABLE REPORT

Des Moines, Ia.—More than fifty women, from all parts of the State, were in Des Moines on Feb. 20 to add personal requests to the hundreds of written appeals that have been pouring in upon the Iowa Representatives.

The result of the appeals became evident when Senator Price, Chairman of the committee on constitutional amendments announced that he had received the report of the sub-committee to which the resolution was referred, and that it recommended a favorable report on the measure by the full committee. It was stated authoritatively that there would be no minority report, but a recommendation for passage.

BREEZY BITS FROM THE CAPITAL

News and Gossip Wherein Happenings Great and Small Are Related by Mrs. Moque

Anyone who stepped into the National American Woman Suffrage Association's headquarters early this week to the afternoon tea—which is a hospitable feature every day in the week—was treated to a rare sight, and one to be long remembered with pleasure. The spacious drawing room was filled not merely with the usual social gathering of suffragists and their friends, but added to the throng was a truly notable collection of women whose name and fame have reached from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and become household words in foreign lands.

Dr. Shaw in Washington

Recently a glimpse was caught of Dr. Shaw pictured on a postcard, seated on a flower-embowered veranda in a comfortable porch chair, smiling her birthday greeting from a frame of fragrant flowers. But at the call of duty our indefatigable honorary president of the N. A. W. S. A. has forsaken sunny Florida, to hasten to Washington in February. Dr. Shaw has her mind filled with such great things that she has no time to grumble about the weather.

Seated in a huge straight-backed fine old chair, sipping her tea, with feet stretched out towards the brightly-burning logs in the immense fireplace, she was found chatting animatedly with her little family of friends and co-workers who stood about her. She was asked for a message for The Woman's Journal. "Miss Blackwell herself will be here tomorrow," she replied brightly as she rose to return with others of the council to the important work awaiting their further consideration, the rest hour of the busy committee being over.

"But may I say that you are well, and all is going well?" she was asked, as she was joined by Mrs. Catt. "Yes, you may say that," she declared, with a characteristic nod, as she passed into the meeting.

A Busy President

The busiest woman in Washington this week is certainly Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt. Under all the strain of her great responsibilities, and the careful attention to even the minor details necessitated by the far-reaching effects of the action about to be taken by the Association of which she is head, Mrs. Catt is the calmest woman to be seen at headquarters. It is a practical lesson to excitable and nervous women to see how ably she manages everyone and everything, apparently without the slightest effort.

Headquarters Much Used

Mrs. Walter McNab Miller has been campaigning in Philadelphia, and although she was away but a few days, she made her absence felt. To those of us who have already made the new Headquarters their suffrage clubhouse, Mrs. Miller has become a necessity. Not only can she tell you just how things are going for suffrage in the big world of affairs, but she is never too busy to grant you a few minutes or her most precious time to help you out regarding the little questions you desire to ask, and, best of all, without the slightest trace, either in look or tone, of the annoyance she must feel at being asked the foolish questions all people—even suffragists—often ask without thinking.

Mrs. H. W. Rogers, wife of Judge Henry Wade Rogers, appointed by the President to the U. S. Court of Appeals, was caught enjoying the beauty and warmth of the great log fire, tea cup in hand. She gladly consented to speak of the great work to which she is devoting herself in the interest of the Association's new million-dollar plan.

Campaign Expenses

"At our last convention at Atlantic City, the State Associations pledged themselves to raise $750,000 for suffrage," Mrs. Rogers explained. "Each State gives to the National Association in quarterly instalments 10 per cent. of the total amount raised annually in fulfilment of its convention pledge. All money raised by bequests and donations, or gifts of any kind, is credited to the donor's State. Our expenses this year are much larger than ever before, but I believe our income will be found equal to the strain."

"Without sacrificing time, energy, and money, no great cause can be won, but women are awakening. Today they are more willing and earnest and glad to make any necessary sacrifice than ever before."

Mrs. Shuler's Work

Mrs. P. J. Shuler, corresponding secretary of the National Board, was one of the early arrivals, and spoke most entertainingly of her recent four months' campaign in many States, during which suffrage schools were founded from Baltimore, Md., to Lincoln, Neb.

"We started in Baltimore in December," Mrs. Shuler said, "and then went to Portland, Me., where we remained two weeks. I am delighted with the success of the work. Visiting the principal cities, suffrage schools were established and the work left in flourishing condition, after a couple of weeks at most. From Virginia I went to North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. In Texas two school were established, as was also the case in Missouri, Nebraska, and Michigan. They are inspiring in their results. We teach not only suffrage history, but argument and public speaking, organization, parliamentary law and, last, but not least, money raising."

As corresponding secretary, Mrs. Shuler's work is properly a part of the educational department. She is Mrs. Catt's "right-hand man," and aids her most efficiently in the arduous work of the Executive Board. "I always try to be at headquarters in New York, if Mrs. Catt herself is not there," said Mrs. Shuler, "but often matters of such importance come up that I do not care to make a decision until Mrs. Catt can be consulted."

Other Prominent Officers

Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch's resignation from membership in the Congressional Union ha sbeen a matter of no surprise in Washington. It is said to be her protest against the "silent picketing." Mrs. Blatch will devote her energies, at this time of national stress, to Red Cross work.

Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, the Washington society matron appointed by President Wilson to the Industrial Committee, is in charge of the mid-Lenten Bazaar to be held March 15, 16 and 17, at Headquarters. From present indications, it will be one of the most successful social and financial enterprises undertaken by the women of Washington this season. Mrs. Harriman also heads the Red Cross Mobilising Committee.

Mrs. Moqué is the happy recipient of a personal letter from Miss Rankin, the Representative from Montana. She expressed her pleasure in hearing from her old friends, and stated that she hoped they would call upon her when she was again in Washington. Already plans are being formulated by the Suffrage Federation D. C. to give the first woman to take a seat in the U. S. House of Representatives such a welcome that she will never forget it. A rousing reception, born of her friends' joyous recognition that Miss Rankin may be the Representative from Montana, but in the new Congress she will also be Miss Rankin, U. S. Representative of Womankind.

"The library is growing astonishingly. When the State organizations know that authors are requested to send autographed copies of their books to the headquarters in Washington, the number of volumes received will be large. In fact, if every State only sent in a book or two, the library would soon be of very respectable size. All books of information and general interest, particularly books with a bearing on suffrage, are earnestly desired."

Mrs. Rauschenberger of Philadelphia was among the many delegates found clustered around Dr. Shaw and Mrs. Catt, taking afternoon tea. Mrs. Rauschenberger is the originator of the clever and patriotic idea of "the woman's liberty bell," patterned after the historical Liberty Bell in the Philadelphia State House, which heralded the birth of the nation. The woman's liberty bell is mute, but it has been already taken by Mrs. Rauschenberger to every county in Pennsylvania. But Mrs. Rauschenberger and her Pennsylvania co-workers have been greatly encouraged by the great increase in suffrage sentiment. They are firm in their belief that the day will soon come when the woman's liberty bell will ring forth the glad tiding of woman's enfranchisement.

NEW PRICE ON "BABY FLIER SERIES"

Per 1,000	Per 5,000	Per 10,000
$0.60	$2.85	$5.20
Postpaid, $0.82	Exp. Col.	Exp. Col.

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This valuable Series now has 21 titles, of which the following new ones are on press:

California Speaks. **Handicapped.**
Colorado Speaks. **Think It Over.**
What Is the Ballot?

NATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE PUBLISHING CO., Inc.
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GOVERNMENT DOES NOT USE POWER TO PROTECT CITIZENS

Refusal To Enforce Law in Behalf of Mrs. Eills Robs Her of Daughter

The recent exposure reported in the Boston newspapers of Jan. 26 last, of the alleged fraudulent affidavit sent from Chicopee, Mass., to Japan in behalf of the fugitive, John Eills, again brings up the question of the extent and kind of service which the women of Massachusetts receive from their State and Federal Governments.

Five-year-old Olga Eills was kidnapped by her father four years ago, after the courts had awarded the little girl's custody to her mother. Three and a half years ago the man and child were located in Tokio, Japan, whither Eills had fled.

Government "Without Authority"

Since she was discovered, our Government has frequently maintained that it "is without authority in law" to take any steps looking toward the return of the child to this country and to her legal guardian, he rmother.

Likewise our State government, which has spent thousands of dollars in an attempt to have the fugitive extradited for perjury, finds itself "without authority" to take one step in behalf of this child or her mother. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts is a sovereign State, deriving its authority from the will of its male citizens, but during this lapse of time no effort has been made to endow the State with authority to safeguard these, the weakest of its citizens.

The statement that the Government finds "no warrant in law" to render any service to such of its citizens as suffer from offenses not mentioned in our treaties of extradition, seems to have been hastily made, and then persistently maintained.

Provisions of Treaties

International law depends upon, first, treaties; second, conventional agreements; third, precedence.

Now, the treaty of extradition between the Governments of the United States and Japan provides that a fugitive charged with an offense not mentioned in the treaty may, nevertheless, be extradited, on promise of a reciprocal courtesy in a similar case; and the treaty also provides that, in case of a disagreement between the two Governments regarding extradition, the question may be referred to a neutral tribunal, providing the sovereignty of neither country is involved, and yet no effort was made by our Government to take advantage of these provisions in this case.

Conventions and Precedence

In regard to the second point: The Hague conventions have led to the following provision in international law,—a provision subscribed to by all civilized countries,—namely, that the domestic relations (marriage, divorce and guardianship) of foreigners abroad shall be governed by the laws of the country of allegiance, and not by the laws of the country of domicile.

The third point, precedence: The United States Government has frequently availed itself of the right to ask and receive a favor from a friendly government. As late as 1908 our Government requested the Japanese Government to extradite one of its own citizens (although this is contrary to an express provision in the treaty), charged in Hawaii with forgery. The Japanese required assurance that, in a similar case, our Government would reciprocate; our Government replied that it would, and the fugitive was immediately arrested and delivered to the United States officers.

Sent to Japan's Courts

No one can claim that the punishment of a forger is as important as the return of this child, illegally and unjustly deprived of her mother's love and care. Can it be that, because women in Massachusetts have not even the right to vote for presidential electors, our Federal Government has replied to this pleading mother, "The civil courts of Japan are open to you; you can avail yourself of them if you so desire." (Extract from Secretary of State Lansing's letter to the General Federation of Women's Clubs.)

Our foremost authority on international law, John Bassett Moore, has said that trial in the country of refuge is not practical and does not satisfy the ends of justice. (See his Report on Extradition, Sen. Ex. Doc. Vol. 8, 1890.) The distances are too great to permit of prompt action, and, since all written communications must be translated, and oral ones interpreted, confusion is almost unavoidable, falsehood is more difficult to detect, and the expense of such litigation is enormously increased.

Take the present example, the Eills' kidnapping case: One would have supposed that the civil suit in Japan would have been confined to the question of guardianship in the country of allegiance, and that Mrs. Eills would have been required only to prove her legal status, in the United States, as Olga's guardian. Instead, months were consumed in examination of "exhibits" regarding the fitness of the parents to serve as guardians,—although this question had already been twice decided in the Massachusetts' courts.

Favorable Judgment Not Executed

The first decision in Japan was rendered in the mother's favor, but the judgment was not executed; the case was appealed, and after spending more than a year in further examination of the exhibits (among them the above mentioned affidavit, alleged to be fraudulent, from the Chicopee police court), the former decision was reversed and the case decided against the mother. We are informed that this decision was based on the assumption that, since both mother and child are now, though temporarily, domiciled in Japan, Japanese law must apply! (See Japan Advertiser, Nov. 7, 1916.)

The court of last resort has not yet been reached, but it takes money to carry on litigation, and this mother's funds were long since exhausted. Officials may entrench themselves behind technicalities, but no one can honestly claim that justice is accomplished by exhausting the resources of a litigant. The very length of time which has already elapsed has already worked a grave injustice.

The United States Government has always held that a criminal should not be required to defend himself in a land far distant from the scene of his offense; but this mother—who has committed no wrong—is told by that same Government that her only redress is through the courts of Japan!

Women have long rebelled against being classed with criminals and idiots, but here it seems more advantageous to be a criminal than to be a woman.

Will not some chivalrous gentleman, some citizen with a vote, remind our Government that, before it made law, it made history; before there were treaties of extradition, offenses had been committed, the offender had sought refuge in some foreign country, and the two governments had dealt with the case through their diplomatic representatives, with results which were frequently satisfactory to both sides. There was extradition of offenders before there was any "warrant of law" for such extradition. Isn't it about time that women had a hand not only in making the laws which govern them, but also in electing the officials whose services may from time to time be required? Taxes are required of a woman; loyalty is required of her; in time of war her life and the lives of her children are required of her; in times of national danger she, as an individual, counts; but when she requires service and protection,—ah, that is a different story!

NINE TENTHS SUFFRAGE IN INDIANA

(Continued from page 1.)

were 750,000 women in Indiana who had no desire to vote, and he would register their protest against the bill by voting no.

Sees Triumph of Life

"I tried to amend the bill the other day so that it would apply only to white women," declared Representative Osborn of Posey county, a Democrat. "If that change had been made I would have voted affirmatively."

Representative Alexander M. Scott said it was one of the proudest moments of his life.

"I have been in six sessions of the Indiana Legislature, the first one nearly forty years ago," said the veteran member. "I well remember hearing Susan B. Anthony, one of the pioneer advocates of woman's rights, make a speech here. Woman is God's first and best gift. To vote now to complete her civic power is one of the proudest moments of my life."

Representative Turner of New Albany, a Democrat, who voted against State-wide prohibition, said that of 30,000 women in the district not one had asked him to support suffrage.

"If they had been interested they would have besieged me with requests, I am sure," Turner continued. "Since they did not, I am sure they are not interested, and I vote no."

Women in City Election

The women of Indianapolis are already at work preparing to exercise their new right. Arrangements are under way for study clubs which will give instruction in civic duties, and the functions of city officers. Plans are being made to help foreign born women to become naturalized. The women have declared for a non-partisan stand, as embodied in the following resolution.

"Resolved, That as an organization the Legislative Council of Indiana Women stands absolutely non-partisan, and for the best in politics, and that the Council's first step shall be a campaign for the education of women on civic questions."

Dry Bill Signed by Governor Capper

Topeka, Kansasc.—Gov. Capper on Feb. 23 signed the "bone-dry" bill, making Kansas even more strictly "dry" than before. The law takes effect immediately.

FOOD SHORTAGE HASTENS ACTION FOR RELIEF

Starving Women and Children Riot in Eastern Cities—Congress Considers Appropriation for Aid—Grain and Flour Trains Rushed from the West

Scarcity of food and exorbitant prices have stirred Congress to take action on means of relief. Three resolutions bearing on the situation were introduced on Feb. 23, following the food riots in New York and Philadelphia, and an appropriation of $400,000 for an investigation has passed the House.

New York

The crisis in the advancing prices and continued shortage of food came in New York when hundreds of women from the tenements went to city hall with cries of "We want bread!"

With their babies in their arms they pushed up the steps, demanding Mayor Mitchell. "We are starving," the leader told the Mayor's bodyguard.

Small riots continued throughout the city. Push carts were overturned and shop-keepers attacked.

The Mayor's Food Supply Committee and District Attorney Swann are investigating reports of alleged combination to raise prices, and a bill for terminal markets is before the Legislature.

Five thousand men women and children met in Madison Square on Saturday to protest against the food situation; and about one thousand made their way to the Waldorf after the meeting, demanding admission to the Governor.

A housewives' union was formed to establish a co-operative market, and a "protest parade" was planned.

Philadelphia

Thousands of women, mostly of foreign birth, invaded shops and attacked push carts and wagons in Philadelphia on Washington's Birthday. A stretch of ten blocks in one congested district was kept in a turmoil all day.

All over the city housewives have united to break prices. Jewish men and women held a downtown meeting to extend the boycott on onions and potatoes, and if an appeal to Mayor Smith proves futile, Governor Brumbaugh will be asked to help.

Sectional mass meetings of women throughout the foreign districts on Feb. 24 resulted in resolutions calling on Governor Brumbaugh to use his influence in the immediate passage of remedial legislation providing for an emergency appropriation for the purchase and sale of food at cost and the appointment of a commission to create special markets.

Boston

Acting-Mayor Storrow was visited by a delegation of West End women protesting against the high price of food. Agents of the department of justice are investigating.

A mass meeting in Faneuil Hall, Feb. 24, passed resolutions calling upon authorities of the State and city to seize such food stuffs as are being held off the market and to dispose of them at the cost of handling. It was voted to present a copy of the resolutions to Mayor Curley, Governor McCall, Massachusetts Senators and Representatives, and President Wilson.

MAINE REFERENDUM COMES UP SEPT. 10

(Continued from Page 1.)

maries, the initiative and referendum, workmen's compensation and a drastic 54-hour law. Maine has always been progressive, but, unlike most Eastern States, Maine is as progressive now as she ever was in the past. It cannot be said of Maine that all her progressive people have gone West. Having been through a campaign in California, I know that political conditions here are much more promising than they were in California in 1911. Woman suffrage was the beginning of progressive legislation in California; here it will be the climax. The enemies of suffrage were firmly intrenched in California; here it will be necessary to import most of them. And we know more about the opposition than we did in California in 1911.

Women Desire To Vote

"A majority of the women of this State desire enfranchisement. Of course I refer to an articulate majority. Those who have never expressed any opinion in the matter cannot be counted for or against.

"The campaign is well started. Maine will immortalize herself by becoming the first New England equal suffrage State and the first Eastern suffrage State. Maine's State pride is not going to permit her to trail along at the end of a procession which she can just as well lead."

Mrs. Catt, at the recent meeting of the National Executive Council in Washington, said she hoped that the New England suffragists would give all the help they could to the campaign in Maine.

The Governor congratulated the suffrage leaders who witnessed the signature, saying:

"You have appealed to reason and not to prejudice. Your campaign has been a very fine example of what a campaign should be."

AID OFFERED BY NATIONAL BODY

(Continued from Page 1.)

No one has anything good to say about war. Von Moltke, great Frenchmen, the Duke of Wellington, General Sherman—all agree as to its horrors. Benjamin Franklin said, "Wars are not paid for at the time. The bill comes later." We know it. Yet, though all the philosophers and nearly all the great generals have warned us, still from time to time this emotional lapse comes on.

We do not want to add to this emotional danger. But the one good thing about war is that it draws the people of a nation closer to each other, makes them more patriotic and loyal, and welds them together. Women are going to join in this welding process, so far as they can. At the meeting of our Executive Council, it was the declared opinion of everyone that we wanted to avoid any expression, however small, that might seem to urge our government into conflict. But we wanted to let the whole world know that in case of need we should stand by our land, and whenever—if ever—disturbance should come, we should try to minimize the disturbance. We do not wish to push the country by one hair's breadth toward war, but if it must come, we shall do our part.

President Stein, of the Orange Free State, that wonderful Boer, said the women had produced food enough in one year to feed them for three years. He declared that no words could express what the women had done for them. So said Lincoln—and what he said of the women of the North applied also to those of the South. Now Premier Asquith, the President of the French Republic, and many high officials of Germany and Russia have said they never had any idea that women had the capacities they have displayed. In all the warring countries, the women have helped to hold society together, and they will play their part in the reconstruction that must follow; for there is a law of evolution which compels nations upward, with their own will or without it, and those of us who believe there is a better way than war hope that after the ruin of war there will arise a greater and truer democracy than the world has ever known, and that there shall never be another war.

We have adopted a note to the President, tendering our services. I will ask Mrs. Harper to read it.

Mrs. Harper read the note, which is given in full elsewhere.

Secretary Baker, in reply said in part:

Secretary Baker's Speech

I am perhaps the only person connected with the Government who is to be heard tonight, and it would be a defect of duty on my part not to thank you for the offer of service that your Association has made. Clearly there is a crisis, whether of our government or of the world; and any assurance that any portion of our people is back of the government, for defence if necessary, and for the strengthening of conditions in time of peace, cannot be otherwise than grateful. The Postoffice has been busy bringing us assurances of support from all sorts of men, and it would be strange indeed if the women could withold their help. For in these modern days, under the spur and transformation brought by modern machinery, we are all parts of one nation, in a new sense.

A Council of National Defense has been organized, which is charged with cataloguing all the resources of the nation, so that the government, by touching a button, could summon all that is vital and strong, for defense in case of need; and so that even in time of peace, if our high fortune is such that we shall not be drawn into the war, we shall become more effective as a nation.

There is no more striking fact than the enormous proportion of women among munitions workers, doing work for which they had been thought too delicate. Girls are turning out shells, and even cannon. Woman has taken her place in such work in as intimate a fashion as man. If there should be a war, we shall have not only women's nursing and women's tears, but women's services of an identical character in many ways with those of men.

One phrase in your note especially challenged my attention—the elimination of waste. I am anxious that out of this great uprising of emotion and sentiment, there should come something permanent. My old professor in college said that when we went to the theatre and were stirred up to a tumult of benevolent interest by the play, and almost wanted to jump over the footlights to help the injured heroine, and then we just went off to supper and to bed, and let all those noble sentiments die down without leading to any concrete result, it had a degenerating effect upon us. America is all stirred up at present, and I want that something very good and concrete should come out of it.

You are pledging yourselves to stop waste. I am told America could save the cost of any war she might wage, merely by saving the waste that now goes on. No nation wastes like us. In part this is a natural outcome of modern civilization. When it took days to make a pair of shoes, the buyer had a respect for those shoes, and didn't waste them. Now, when shoes are turned out in thousands by machinery, we have lost all sense of workmanship and value. We have lived on this new continent like untrained children in a rich garden, trampling down the flowers. Look at the waste of our tables, of our clothes! I speak in no Puritan spirit. I believe in amusement and recreation which refreshes and rebuilds, but not in waste.

The need of eliminating waste is being brought home to every other nation, under the iron heel of necessity. James Russell Lowell says that electricity has given the world a common nervous system. We have more in common than that. When this great struggle is over, Europe will be populated with inhabitants who have learned not to waste, and they will be more formidable competitors in business on that account. Your great organization should help to stop the waste which is America's characteristic sin, if one may be picked out above the others.

War is an incident, but struggle is always with us. One bad thing about war is that it diverts our attention from that other struggle.

After this we are going to have a greater interest in each other—to feel that the welfare of the least and lowest person is of value to all. As an outcome of this union of spirit, there will come, I hope, a new attitude toward our own problems. We shall plant a process of economic justic, and on the basis of that, we shall take our place in a concert of neutral nations, with the right to help establish international justice because we practise justice at home.

Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton gave one of her inimitably humorous talks, and Dr. Anna Howard Shaw closed with a magnificent speech, one of the most eloquent that she has ever delivered. All the speakers were warmly applauded, and sweet music and patriotic songs added to the interest of the really splendid and momentous meeting.

Over 700,000 New York children between the ages of five and fourteen are playing in the city streets, according to Rowland Haynes, secretary of the Mayor's Special Committee on Recreation

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THE FOLKMOOT

of The Woman's Journal will judge the letters. Contest will close on the 15th of March. Letter winning the prize will be printed in the last issue in March. Letters must be written by subscribers. Address all letters for this contest, Circulation Department, The Woman's Journal, 45 Boutwell Ave., Dorchester, Boston.

The American Society of Colonial Families
Colonial House, 301 Newbury Street
Boston, Massachusetts

The American Society of Colonial Families is preparing for the Social activities of the

TERCENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

House Membership $12.00 per year. For information regarding the Society address all communications to the General Secretary.

GEORGE A. SMITH, Gen. Sec'y, Colonial House,
301 Newbury Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

News From the States

SEE HOPE FOR AMENDMENT

Pennsylvania Suffragists "Reasonably Certain" of Passage in House—Base Statements on Party Pledges and Personal Assurances

After almost seven weeks' continuous work during and between sessions of the Legislature at Harrisburg, suffragists of Pennsylvania through their executive board have announced themselves as "reasonably certain" that their woman suffrage amendment will be passed by the House of Representatives.

They base this upon pledges made before the May primaries of 1916, prior to the November election of the same year, and upon assurances given recently at Harrisburg by members of the House.

Counter Strokes

In addition, the suffragists declared, after a three days' session of their executive board at State headquarters, that all objections raised have been countered, with the result that there remains no ground for logical opposition.

According to Mrs. Lewis Lawrence Smith of Strafford, vice-president of the Pennsylvania W. S. A., who has been lobbying at the State capitol, even politicians admit that the suffragists have the most nearly complete poll of members of the Legislature ever prepared.

Mrs. J. O. Miller, of Pittsburgh, chairman of the legislative committee of suffrage, said:

"If many were surprised at the strength of the suffrage movement registered in 1915, certainly they will be more interested in our increased strength.

"We have no doubt that legislators representing the more than 385,000 constituents who voted for the suffrage amendment in 1915 and carried 33 counties will give heed by passing our amendment."

WOMEN TAKE CENSUS OF CONNECTICUT MEN

Hartford, Conn.—As a consequence of the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association's offer of services to Gov. Holcomb, two volunteers are now at work daily on the census that is being taken of the men of that State.

When the call for this service came, volunteers were asked for from the Hartford Equal Franchise League. Mrs. L. F. Middlebrook, the active chairman of the ward, is chairman of the volunteer committee on census work. The Norwich E. F. L. sent 40 women to help the mayor in the census work at Norwich. The work of taking the census in the towns and cities is under the control of the local authorities—mayors and selectmen. Suffragists from local leagues, if they wish to give assistance, can offer their services in the work in their own towns or cities.

FATHER OF TEN GIRLS A STRONG SUFFRAGIST

Ohio Representative Holds His Married Daughters Have Intellects Equal to Those of Husbands—All Can Earn Livelihood

Spencerville, O.—"Why shouldn't I believe in woman suffrage?" said T. M. Berry, Allen county's representative in the Ohio Legislature. "I have a wife, daughter-in-law and ten daughters. Only two girls are under age. My married daughters have as much intellect as their husbands, and a great deal more than some of our voters today.

"Every one of my girls has been taught some means of livelihood, either as teacher, clerk or stenographer."

They ought to have equal chances with the boys. Mrs. M. T. Neidhardt, one of the daughters, remarked not long ago:

"We gave a good demonstration of what a woman can do when she has the vote a short time ago.

"When I found out they wanted to defeat the woman we had up for the school board, every one of the women in our family who could vote did so, and got others to do likewise.

"As a result we have a woman on our school board today. There are many conditions that women could rectify if they had the vote."

INTEREST INCREASES IN MISSISSIPPI

Suffrage activities are on the increase in Mississippi, and the State President, Miss Pauline Orr, is having numerous calls to organize Leagues in towns heretofore manifesting no suffrage sentiment.

Within the past few days, Leagues have been formed at Winona and Corinth, both places of considerable importance in the State. Fine audiences attended the public meeting in each case, and the press was very friendly and complimentary. These Leagues include in their membership the most representative women in their towns. Mrs. B. H. Trotter is president of the Winona League, and Mrs. M. B. Carlee of the League at Corinth.

SCHOOL CELEBRATES MISS ANTHONY'S BIRTHDAY

Closing Session of Rochester Classes Hears Friends of Pioneer and Sees Suffrage Play

Rochester, N. Y.—Miss Elinor Byrnes, of New York City, conducted a course in Suffrage History and Argument, and Miss Pauline Hagaman, an attorney of Rochester, held a class in Woman's Status Under the Laws of New York State. Among prominent local speakers were Professor George M. Forbes, of the University of Rochester; Rabbi Horace J. Wolf, a notable friend of suffrage, and Professor Walter Rauschenbusch, who has an international reputation as a writer and lecturer. A notable incident of the school was a speech on the Federal Amendment by Mrs. Alice C. Clement, suffrage leader for this campaign district. The final session was a celebration of the 97th birthday of Susan B. Anthony; the Woman's Alliance of the First Unitarian Church, for many years Miss Anthony's Church home, acting as hostesses. The chairman was Mrs. Emma B. Sweet, formerly Miss Anthony's private secretary, and the collection speech was made by an old friend of the Anthony sisters, Mrs. Sarah Blackall, now in her 85th year.

As a special tribute to Miss Anthony's memory, George Middleton gave permission to Miss Anne Wynne O'Ryan to read his one-act farce, "Back of the Ballot." The speaker of the afternoon was Lewis Stiles Gannett of New York City, son of Rev. William C. Gannett, Miss Anthony's minister through her later years.

MRS. MINNIE FISHER CUNNINGHAM,
President Texas Equal Suffrage Association

VIDA MILHOLLAND WORKS FOR INEZ

Devotion to Sister Leads Concert Singer to Throw Her "Tiny" Influence Into Advancing Cause

New York City, N. Y.—Devotion to the cause for which her sister worked so untiringly is given by Miss Vida Milholland as her motive in throwing herself at this time into suffrage work. She is the younger sister of Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, who died last fall while campaigning in California.

"I cannot sit around moping because she is gone; she would hate that," Vida is reported as saying. "I must act. I can't make speeches like hers, but I am ready to help in any small way wherever the opportunity offers."

MISSOURI TOWNS FOUND RECEPTIVE

A national organizer who has recently spent a month in the country districts of Missouri, says she has never found people more receptive than those in the small towns of this State.

A bill has just been introduced in the Legislature by the Federated Club Women, asking that women be allowed to serve on school boards.

Another bill, to secure Presidential Suffrage, has been launched by the Missouri Auxiliary of the N. A. W. S. A. This bill is to have a public hearing in the House very soon, and the suffragists will maintain headquarters in Jefferson City until the close of the session. Men as well as women all over the State are taking active interest in the support of this bill.

Agitation is strong this year for holding a Constitutional Convention, for the purpose of replacing the old constitution with a more modern instrument. When a new constitution is adopted it should contain an article securing equal suffrage.

TWO BILLS UP IN NEBRASKA

Suffragists Organizing State and Holding School Predaratory to Campaign for Referendum — Limited Measure in Committee

Lincoln, Neb.—The limited suffrage bill of Nebraska still slumbers with the Senate committee on privileges and elections. The author of the bill, Senator Sandall of York, has preferred not to exercise the right to call upon the committee to report the bill out in some form, as forced action is apt to have unfavorable effect on the Senate vote. Further consideration of the matter was expected on Feb. 26.

The bill for limited suffrage before the State Legislature does not interfere with the opening of a campaign to secure full suffrage through a referendum vote in the fall of 1918. Three organizers are already in the field: Mrs. Elsie V. Benedict of Colorado, who was sent to Nebraska by the National Association for a month's work; Miss Grace Ballard of Blair, and Mrs. Charles Harris of Lincoln. Enthusiastic reports come of the success of Mrs. Benedict's work. The other two have just started.

A suffrage school will be opened in Nebraska the third week in March. Beginning March 15 and closing with a public meeting on March 18, the school will be at Omaha. March 19, 20 and 21, the school will be held at State headquarters, Fraternity building, Lincoln.

A house-to-house canvass will be begun at once in Lincoln for names of women favoring suffrage. The city will be thoroughly organized by precincts. The same sort of organization is already under way out in the State.

HAS NATURAL LIKING FOR PUBLIC SERVICE

Phoenix, Ariz.—Mrs. Pauline O'Neill, assemblywoman from Maricopa county, Arizona, is said to take to politics naturally. Her talent has been tested in many trying places, and not once has she been found wanting.

When the issue of Statehood for Arizona was in the balance in 1911, Mrs. O'Neill went to Washington and added her eloquence to the pleas of distinguished citizens who sought the boon.

Last fall she was nominated for the lower house in the State Legislature from a field of 13, and was seriously mentioned for the speakership. She took an active part in the State and national campaign.

She is especially interested in prohibition, and spoke in favor of the law that made Arizona "bone-dry" in the last election.

WISCONSIN ORGANIZER ON EXTENDED TOUR

Mrs. Gerald McDowell, State suffrage organizer, has just left Milwaukee for a six weeks' speaking tour through the northern part of the State, visiting Sheboygan, Green Bay, Appleton (where she will speak before Lawrence college girls, city suffragists and groups of clubwomen), the smaller towns in Outagamie county and Oshkosh, Fond du Lac and Waupon.

Mrs. McDowell has been in Milwaukee since the State suffrage convention in Madison. During her stay in Milwaukee the city has been organized by wards and precincts. A dozen ward meetings were held in various parts of the city. Mrs. F. T. Andrae, one of the leaders, invited to her home twelve women wholly uninterested in the cause. At the close of Mrs. McDowell's speech five of the guests had been converted.

Suffragists in Racine county recently bought out one of the city's best theatres, put on "Fair and Warmer," and cleared $525. The theatre was beautifully decorated with posters, bunting and suffrage insignia, and young women distributed suffrage literature between acts.

Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale will speak in the Majestic Theatre, March 10, under the auspices of the Milwaukee County Woman Suffrage Association.

FLORIDA ASSOCIATION TO HOLD ANNUAL CONVENTION

The annual convention of the Florida Equal Suffrage Association will be held at Miami March 15 and 16. Dr. Anna H. Shaw, Mrs. William J. Bryan and others are expected to speak.

APPEAL BEFORE DISMISSAL GRANTED

Salem, Ore.—A bill amending the tenure of office law for school teachers has passed the House. It now goes to the Governor. It permits teachers, before dismissal from the service, to appeal to an independent commission to be appointed at the beginning of each year by the presiding judge of the circuit court. This commission's decision is final.

POET JOINS OFFICE FORCE

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Miss Anna Bird Stewart has recently become identified with the Woman Suffrage Party of this borough, and is office secretary at headquarters. Her charming verses are fuelling to many residents of Brooklyn.

EQUALITY LEAGUE PAGEANT A SUCCESS

Chicago Young Women Raise Money For Suffrage in Attractive Dances—Housing Lecture Coming

Chicago.—"The Spirit of the Hour," a dance pageant produced by the young women's committee of the Political Equality League, raised a neat sum for equal suffrage on Feb. 24. The dancers were beautifully costumed, in accord with the superb scale of the pageant as a whole.

Miss Amy Van Craenenbroeck is chairman of the young woman's committee, and Mrs. Harriet Stokes Thompson is president of the league.

On March 24, James H. Tufts will address the League on "Housing Conditions." Miss G. H. Leuthstrom, chairman of the housing committee, will give her report.

LIQUOR INTERESTS AGAIN KILL SUFFRAGE BILL

Raleigh, N. C.—"The bill in the North Carolina Legislature for municipal suffrage by local option asked so little that there ought to have been no opposition," writes Chief Justice Walter Clark. "But unfortunately we have a large mass of uneducated voters, and their prejudices against change were successfully appealed to. Mr. Roberts has now introduced a bill for local suffrage in Asheville, N. C., which he thinks will pass, and if so, similar acts will be passed for several other towns in the State. If the thin edge of the wedge is just inserted, all else will follow."

SEE HOPE FOR NEW WOMEN'S REFORMATORY

Hartford, Conn.—At the hearing before the Committee on Humane Institutions on Feb. 21, the bills for the establishment of a women's reformatory were ably argued by Dr. Valeria H. Parker, Mrs. Thomas N. Hepburn, Clarence H. Thompson, of the Prison Association, and others. Women's organizations throughout the State were well represented. Senator Hemenway's bill provides for a State reformatory, while Senator Lyman's would establish a State farm for women. It is generally believed that the best features of both bills will be moulded into a new one, which the committee is expected to advance by a favorable report.

CONTINUE FIGHT FOR EQUAL PAY

Boston Teachers Speak Before Legislative Committee in Support of Bill Providing Equal Pay for Equal Work

Boston, Mass.—For three hours on Feb. 26 the legislative Committee on Education gave a hearing on a bill providing that equal salaries be paid to men and women teachers performing the same work in the Boston public schools. Judd Dewey and former Congressman Samuel L. Powers appeared as counsel for the women.

The point was brought out by Miss Lotta Clark, head of the History Department in the Boston Normal School, that while Boston stands near the head in salaries paid to other public service employees, it is near to the last in salaries paid to women teachers. There are women who are heads of departments, she said, who are receiving less than men assistants under them. It may be said that men have dependents to look after. Statistics show that 70 per cent. of women school teachers have dependents."

Miss Matilda A. Fraser, president of the High School Assistants' Association: "Women do not get a reduction of tax rates in Boston. We do not get lower rents, and are not charged a lower price for necessities than are men, and we should not be discriminated against in salaries on account of our sex."

Among those who spoke for the measure were: Frederick W. Mansfield, Alton A. Briggs, Miss Mary Mellyn, assistant superintendent of the Boston schools; Representative Martin of Ward 24, and John M. Brewer, instructor in education at Harvard, and the Rev. Dr. Conrad, pastor of the Park Street Church. Several members of the Legislature from Boston also appeared in favor of the bill.

In closing for the women, Mr. Powers said: "I have found that people perform the best service when they are best satisfied with their condition. The present system in the Boston public schools makes for discontent on the part of the women teachers."

James Devlin, Jr., representing the Boston Law Department, read a letter from Chairman Joseph Lee of the Boston School Committee opposing the bill on the ground that the matter should properly be dealt with by the Boston School Committee, and that the measure failed to take into consideration the difference in the intellectual and moral influence of men and women teachers, and the market available.

By the close vote of 114 to 111, the Vermont House of Representatives on Feb. 21 defeated the bill to enable women to vote for presidential electors.

CALL ON VOTERS TO ACT SOON

Mississippi Association Reminds Democrats of Party Pledges and Advises Them of Need to Unite with the West

The Executive Committee of the Mississippi Equal Suffrage Association has issued a call to the voters of the State to fulfill their party pledges and grant women the ballot. The call says:

"The Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association wishes to call to the attention of the Democrats of Mississippi the extraordinary change in the practical status of equal suffrage that has come about since the recent presidential election. In the present political situation in America, the Democrats of the State have a golden opportunity for signal service to the national Democratic party. This opportunity, if neglected, foreshadows the defeat of the next Democratic candidate for the presidency, and the return of the Republican party to power in 1920.

"President Wilson realized that the Democrats would have no chance in the last presidential election unless they unequivocally endorsed the principle of woman suffrage, and it was his directly appealed influence at the national convention in St. Louis that rolled up the enormous majority, including every member of the Mississippi delegation, in support of the platform plank recommending to the States the enfranchisement of women on precisely the same terms with men. These assurances were taken in good faith by the Democrats and independents in the West, and hundreds of thousands of men and women who would not have voted for the candidate of a party opposed to equal suffrage cast their ballots for Woodrow Wilson, and thus assured the continued leadership of the Democratic party in this country until 1920, and incidentally demonstrated that the South and West together can determine a national election.

"In order that this conjunction of the West and the South may continue the Democracy of this section must prove the sincerity of its campaign pledges by enfranchising its women before the presidential campaign in 1920.

'Let Mississippi Democrats take the initiative, and summon the Democracy of the South to the exercise of that statesmanship which is essential to federal control in the future. Civic righteousness and political sagacity point the same way, and the time is short. A powerful constituency in the near future is waiting for the political party most completely identified with the enfranchisement of the women of America. Which party will it be? And what part will the Democrats of Mississippi have in this crowning and inevitable completion of Democracy, which will lead alike to the civic betterment of the State and the immediate political advantage of the Democratic party?"

The call is signed by Pauline V. Orr, President; Nannie Rice, Corresponding Secretary.

GIRLS RANK WELL IN OREGON ACADEMY

President of Pacific Coast Institution Announces Standings in Chapel — Women High in Mathematics

Newberg, Ore.—According to the figures of the semester just closed, the women of Pacific College and Academy rank better from a standpoint of scholarship than the men. President Pennington announced the figures in chapel.

The work was divided into three groups, mathematics, languages and other subjects, including history, science, English, etc.

The women won in every comparison. In the languages they had averaged 88.3 in the academy, and 89 in the college, as against 80 for the boys in the academy and 84.2 for the young men of the college. In the general subjects the women won again, with averages of 87.7 in the academy and 90.1 in the college, while the best the men reached was 86.4 in the academy and 87.1 in the college.

In mathematics, the college men were very close to the young women, with an average of 87.5 to the women's 87.7. But in the academy the boys had an average of but 78.5, while the academy girls averaged 86.6 in this department.

CONNECTICUT HEARS TWO PARTIAL SUFFRAGE BILLS

The Judiciary Committee of the Connecticut Legislature has had hearings on the two bills for partial suffrage which are pending. One is for presidential and municipal suffrage, the other a bill to give the women a vote on all excise questions.

On Feb. 28 the Committee on Constitutional Amendments held a hearing on the amendment to the State Constitution giving full suffrage to women. In connection with these hearings Miss Jeannette Rankin is to be in Connecticut. On March 4, she will speak at the Lyric Theatre in Bridgeport, and on Wednesday evening at Parson's Theatre, Hartford. A special effort is being made to get the State Representatives and Senators to attend.

News From the States

MANY WOMEN VOTE IN WEST SPRINGFIELD

Over 80 Per Cent. Turn Out to Ballot on School Committee Contest

West Springfield, Mass.—The annual town election here brought out a heavy vote, particularly on the part of the women, who were interested in the contest for school committee. Out of 277 women registered, 233 cast their ballots, this being 84 per cent. Mrs. Maria Goldsmith received 675 votes and was elected.

ANTI NEWSPAPER DEFENDS LOBBY

Dubuque Telegraph-Herald Stands Up for Work of State Association for Resubmission of Suffrage Question

Another pleasant thing which has come to the suffrage cause in the past few days is the defense of the lobby work done by the suffragists at Des Moines, from an anti-suffrage source.

Miss Lawther, State president, in an appeal to the State Legislature, reminded them that the recent defeat of suffrage in Iowa came from the river counties, notoriously wet, and asked that this vote should not be considered representative of the entire State.

A denunciatory editorial in the Burlington Gazette took exceptions to Miss Lawther's remarks.

To this editorial came a response from the Dubuque Telegraph-Herald, published in the county seat of one of the river counties, one of the few anti-suffrage newspapers of the State. While not espousing the suffrage cause, it defended not only the action of Miss Lawther but the work of the State suffrage association for resubmission. Coming from so strong an anti source, the editorial is a tribute to the earnest work that has been done at the State capitol in the last few weeks.

MISS MARTHA S. KIMBALL,
President N. H. Equal Suffrage Association

AUTHOR READS SUFFRAGE PLAY

"Pedestals" Proves Pleasing to Virginia Audience—New Suffrage Novel Will Contain Thirteen Chapters by as Many Writers

Richmond, Va.—An author's reading of her playlet, "Pedestals," was given by Mrs. Henry Aylett Sampson at the last meeting of the League.

"Pedestals" deals with certain incidents in the lives of two young couples representing well-known types, the indolent husband who submits indifferently when his strenuous wife chops up her "pedestal" for kindling wood, and the idealistic husband who designs and constructs a marble "pedestal" upon which he fondly believes his wife stands posed throughout many monotonous days. When at last the pedestal topples over and breaks into bits while the wife is endeavoring to give her husband a satisfactory embrace, both husband and wife are well content to take shelter in a comfortable arm chair, and peruse together a book on philosophy which the wife has hitherto been compelled to read in secret lest her husband should discover that she possessed brains enough to comprehend it. Added to the delightful humor of the playlet, the charm of the author's interpretation made the occasion one of especial pleasure.

FIRST VOCATIONAL CONFERENCE HELD

Wheaton College Initiates Movement to Advise Girls in Choice of Life Occupation—Experts Give Views

Norton, Mass.—Delegates from women's colleges east of the Mississippi met at Wheaton College, Norton, Mass., Feb. 26 and 27, in what is probably the first Conference for Vocational Opportunities for College Women ever held.

Miss Catherine Filene, '18, of Boston, was the originator of the idea and the chairman of the committee.

Meyer Bloomfield, director of the Vocation Bureau of Boston, spoke on "The Fields of Occupation, and What Counts in Choosing a Life Career." He defined his point of view as an attempt to unite culture and vocation, and emphasized the need of a general liberal education, when anyone chooses a vocation, since it enables him to measure his capacities. All the most recent discoveries have been made by those whose vocation was grounded on general culture.

An interesting comparison was made by Mr. Bloomfield of the rapid growth in vocations open to women. Where in the census of 1890, women were registered in comparatively few trades, in 1910 the only ones among which women were not included were soldiers, sailors, teamsters, railway clerks, captains, plumbers and gasfitters.

Owen R. Lovejoy, General Secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, spoke on "What the Field of Child Labor Offers Towards a Social Service Career." Chronologically, he showed research, investigation, publicity and remedial work to be the directions in which social service moves. Searching of State and governmental reports, investigation and publicity of the facts, and the final "getting something done" are the lines of work open to college women interested in child labor. Just at present, however, Mr. Lovejoy stated, the committee has few opportunities for women because of lack of funds to carry on the work.

The opening sentence of Miss Hilda Mulhauser, Employment Expert United States Department of Labor,—"I have just come from Ohio, where I was given credit for putting through the suffrage measure"—was received with a round of applause. Miss Mulhauser's work, which lies in the establishment of State and city regulated Employment Bureaus for Girls, has been most successful in Cleveland. In her bureau, employment is secured, saving systems maintained, and vacation resorts provided for girls on small wages who have nowhere to go. A great need, and an opportunity for those interested in her line of work, is for sociologically trained workers who can devote part of their time to investigations for the Bureau.

When questioned by a representative of The Woman's Journal, Miss Mulhauser said that the granting of suffrage in Ohio would undoubtedly aid her work, since the women of the State have shown the most vital interest in the movement.

Speakers on the closing day considered business and professional opportunities for college women.

MEMORIAL ERECTED TO SUFFRAGIST OF AURORA

A memorial fountain has been erected in the city park of Aurora, Mo., by the Ladies' Saturday Club, in memory of Mrs. Emma Catt Walker, one of their charter members. Mrs. Walker was devoted to the suffrage cause and was prominent in the civic life of Aurora.

The New Hampshire State Organization for Equal Suffrage has now 13 State officers, 9 county chairman, 109 town organizations scattered through the State, and 336 women who are holding office in these organizations.

LOCAL SUFFRAGE ELECTIONS

Mississippi

Columbus.—At a recent meeting of the Columbus league, the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. William Baldwin; Vice-President, Mrs. Warren Cox; Secretary, Mrs. B. A. Lincoln; Treasurer, Mrs. W. E. Frazee. An account was given of the State Executive Committee meeting held in Starkville.

Florida

Orlando.—President, Mrs. Henry G. Hanchett; vice-president, Mrs. Annie Mallory, Mrs. F. E. Alden, Mrs. Mahlon Gore; corresponding secretary, Miss Rachel; recording secretary, Mrs. Alice G. Kollock; treasurer, Miss Margaret Switzer.

New Jersey

Gloucester City, N. J.—A branch of the New Jersey W. S. A. has been organized here with the following officers: President, Mrs. Harry Demarest; vice-president, Mrs. W. L. De Long; [illegible]; Miss B. Louise Powell; [illegible]; Mrs. L. Paul [illegible].

Woman's Journal

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LUCY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL
Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women

Editor-in-Chief
ALICE STONE BLACKWELL

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THREE MORE VICTORIES

The Woman's Journal will have to add to its stock of doves. This week we have three victories to chronicle—in Indiana, Ontario and Maine. These are happy days indeed for the friends of equal rights. Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton said at the great meeting in Poli's theatre in Washington, last Sunday:

"It has been said that all the world loves a lover. I have found that all the world loves a winner. There are three winners here today to be loved—the three States which have just added 44 votes to the representation of the suffrage States in the Electoral College. At the last National Conventions of the Republican and Democratic parties, the women who went there and tried to get suffrage planks made themselves ridiculous chasing the Resolutions Committee. Never again shall we have to chase the Resolutions Committee of any great party. Now they are after us."

The same report was brought from Ohio by Mrs. Upton, and from Indiana by Booth Tarkington's sister, Mrs. Jameson, —that both political parties were eager to claim the credit of having enfranchised the women of their State, and that each party was anxious not to let the other party get it. The same political situation is clearly shown in the press reports from Ontario, where the Liberal party, now in power, was resolved to have the credit of bringing in the woman suffrage bill, and resented the effort made by a member of the opposite party to get in ahead of them in doing so, as an attempt to steal their thunder.

There is a good deal of fighting for suffrage yet to be done, but the movement has crossed the "Great Divide." The final victory is in plain sight.

A. S. B.

SUFFRAGISTS OFFER SERVICE

The special purpose for which the Executive Council of the N. A. W. S. A. was called to meet in Washington last week was to decide what the Association could best do to help in case of war. The officers of the Association submitted to the Council the draft of a note which they had drawn up, embodying their ideas on the subject. It specified various concrete ways in which the suffrage women might give aid to their country in emergency. The draft was taken up and discussed section by section, and was passed, with some minor changes. The question then came on adopting the note as a whole, and this called out the most important debate of the whole two days' meeting. The discussion was noteworthy for the spirit and the good temper with which the women set forth their opposing views on a vital question over which public feeling runs very high. The note was finally adopted, 63 to 14.

Almost all of those who opposed the note believed that women should give their help in case of war, but feared that an offer of help to the government made in advance might tend to fan the war spirit and to create a "war psychology." Telegrams deprecating any advance pledge of war work on this ground had been received from prominent members of the Woman's Peace Party and from several individual suffragists, including some who are much respected and beloved. The majority who voted to make the offer of service did not believe that the offer could have any such effect.

The adoption of the note was opposed by the Ohio delegates, among others, and by Mrs. Hull, representing the Friends' Equal Rights Association. Dr. M. Carey Thomas said that she was herself a descendant of Quaker preachers, and that she did not think Mrs. Hull's attitude correctly represented the American Quakers. "The Quakers of England are doing all these things that we propose to do," said Miss Thomas. Mrs. Robinson of Virginia answered that the English Quakers did not volunteer their help to bring about a state of military preparedness before the breaking out of the war. Miss Du Pont of Ohio [illegible] production. "The N.

A. W. S. A. stands ready to offer its services to the government in case of a war of invasion." Miss Laura Clay of Kentucky, who declared herself to be a pacifist, made a fiery speech in behalf of upholding American rights, even if it should necessitate going to war. "We think too much of life," she said. Miss Mabel Willard of Massachusetts protested against the idea that patriotism means fighting. "All of us here would be ready to lay down our lives for our country and humanity," she said, "but this proposed new work will make us digress from our main subject." Dr. Shaw quoted the text, "First pure, then peaceable." She favored the offer of service. Mrs. Johnson of Massachusetts objected to giving any sort of countenance to war. Mrs. Jameson of Indiana said that Indiana would not have granted partial suffrage to women if the men of Indiana had not believed that the women would help in case of need. After many other speeches, pro and con, the note was adopted by a large majority.

Mrs. Catt gave an opportunity to all the conscientious objectors to come forward and enter their names on the record as dissenting. "Now let us all make up and love each other," she said.

The full text of the note is given in another column. Even the minority who disapproved of the offer of war service felt that the note was very judiciously worded. Most of the things proposed for the suffragists to do are things that would benefit the country in the event of either war or peace. The note also recognizes that the National Executive Council has not the right to speak for every individual member of the Association, though it speaks for the large majority. The great constituency of the National American Woman Suffrage Association should read it with care.

At the magnificent mass meeting at Poli's Theatre on Sunday afternoon, where the offer of positive and definite service was made to the government and acknowledged with thanks by the Secretary of War, the addresses of Mrs. Catt and Dr. Shaw emphasized not only the willingness of women to do effective patriotic service in time of stress, but also the terrible waste and destructiveness of war, and the wish of almost all women that a more civilized way may be found of settling national disputes.

A. S. B.

THE CAMEL'S HUMPS

At the recent meeting of the Executive Council of the National Suffrage Association in Washington a particularly interesting feature was Mrs. Catt's survey of the present situation in the different States. She preached with great force on her favorite text—the importance of co-ordinating, unifying and standardizing the suffrage work all over the country, and carrying it on according to a definite and carefully considered national plan. She said, in part:

"The aim of the Atlantic City convention was to clarify the work. It was in a state of chaos, confusion and bewilderment. An obscure reporter, who did not sign his name, had written that the National Association was like a camel with a hundred humps, with a driver sitting on each hump, and every driver blindfolded, so that each thought his hump was the only one. Now one of the drivers would hit the camel a blow on one side, and it would move a little way in one direction, and then another would hit it on the other side and it would move a little in the opposite direction, and a third would hit it in front and it would take a step backward. In consequence, while there was a certain agitation visible in the camel, there was doubt as to which way it was moving, and some people even said that it was not coming, but going. Instead of this, we want to start the States as a caravan of camels, each properly humped and moving in procession, each with one driver, and each driver knowing where he is going."

At Atlantic City Mrs. Catt marked out a plan of operations for the States which they were advised to follow. It took several months for them to begin to get into line. "That camel with a hundred humps seemed to be still on the job. It was not until January that we got it out and got the caravan started in."

Mrs. Catt then reviewed the situation in the different States that have suffrage measures pending, or have acted upon them this year. She pointed out which of the States had been wise in their methods and which had been foolish. She reminded them that a victory or a defeat in one State did not end there, but affected the chances of success in all the others; and one had no right to jeopardise the fate of the others by any lack of wisdom in its way of conducting its own campaign. One State Association had undertaken a big piece of work which it had no prospect of being able to carry out. When asked how they expected to do it, one of the leading women answered, "We must trust in God." "I believe in God," said Mrs. Catt, "but I believe also in keeping your powder dry." She urged them to work along the plan laid down at Atlantic City. Mrs. Catt said: "The time has come when we are not 48 little armies; we are one big army, and we must move with some sort of uniform strategy."

Those who are lucky enough to have a general so able as Mrs. Catt will do their utmost to carry out her plan if they are wise. This conviction is strengthened at every conference where the officers from the different States are brought in contact with their National president.

A. S. B.

MASSACHUSETTS THE WORST

Investigations into the high cost of living are going on in all directions. A by-product of the inquiry ordered by Gov. McCall of Massachusetts has been to bring out a curious bit of information which completely knocks out one of the favorite anti-suffrage arguments.

The Commission appointed by the Governor is headed by that well-known opponent of equal suffrage, the Hon. Robert Luce, and includes other men of the same way of thinking. In their report they lay the high cost of living to the war in Europe, short crops, abnormal buying, prosperity, inflation of the currency caused by an influx of gold, and the falling off in the purchasing power of money. Incidentally, they mention that the cost of government is higher in Massachusetts than anywhere else. The opponents of equal rights have been telling us over and over again that it was highest in the suffrage States. The Commission says:

"We find in Massachusetts in 1914 a total per capita expenditure for governmental purposes of $52.34, or $261.70, for the average family of five persons. THE GOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURES OF MASSACHUSETTS PER CAPITA ARE 25 PER CENT. HIGHER THAN THOSE OF ANY OTHER STATE IN THE UNION.

"The interest burden is a tremendous one. The State debt of the Commonwealth amounts to $22.78 per capita, MORE THAN 100 PER CENT. HIGHER THAN THAT OF ANY OTHER STATE IN THE UNION AND 640 PER CENT. HIGHER THAN THE AVERAGE PER CAPITA DEBT OF ALL THE OTHER STATES."

The next time anyone claims that equal suffrage raises the cost of government ask him why that cost is so much higher in Massachusetts than in any of the suffrage States.

A. S. B.

THE FEDERAL AMENDMENT

Mrs. Maud Wood Park gave the National Executive Council a clear and illuminating account of the work of the National Association's lobby with Congress.

When Mrs. Park was put in charge of the lobby work the United States Senate had been already canvassed by Mrs. Roessing. Mrs. Park and her helpers set out to learn how the members of the House stood. They found there was a good prospect of getting a majority vote in the House for the submission of the nation-wide suffrage amendment, and a possibility of getting the needed two-thirds.

During the first part of their work they found the members becoming steadily more and more favorable. Then this improvement was checked, and finally the members began to go backward. Mrs. Park said in substance:

"I believe that this falling off was due to the picketing of the White House by the Congressional Union. Personally, I think the fuss made over the banner and the picketing is out of all proportion to the actions themselves. People almost foam at the mouth about it. They feel that the President and the government have been insulted. It did not change the convictions either of strong friends of suffrage in the House or of strong opponents; but the men who were strongly in favor had their enthusiasm dampened, and were forced to become apologetic; the men who were strongly opposed had the picketing to talk about; and the waverers, who might have been brought over to our side, were driven the other way."

The lobby of the National Association wanted to have the federal amendment reported out of the Rules Committee and brought to vote in the House at this session. At Mrs. Catt's request, Judge Raker of California tried to get all the other Representatives from the suffrage States to join with him and bring their united influence to bear upon the Rules Committee to have the measure reported out. But the leaders of the Congressional Union do not want to have it brought to a vote in Congress until President Wilson comes out for it, which they believe will give it the necessary two-thirds majority. They telegraphed to Judge Raker's constituents, representing him as a traitor who was trying to kill the suffrage amendment by having it brought to vote prematurely, and urging them to call him off. They did the same with members from other suffrage States. (Mrs. Park showed a whole sheaf of telegrams which proved this conclusively). Our lobby was urging that the amendment should be brought to a vote, and the Congressional Union's lobby was urging that it should be held back. It is fatal to have two suffrage lobbies pulling in opposite directions. Even our friends in the House said that the suffragists ought to get together and agree upon what they wanted before coming to them. Then came the break with Germany, and Mrs. Catt called off the effort to have our question brought to a vote before adjournment. It was a great disappointment to the lobby—women from 16 States, who had come to Washington at their own expense and worked hard and were deeply disappointed.

An editorial from The Suffragist of Feb. 17 was read which would convey to any uninformed reader the impression that the Congressional Union was trying to have the amendment brought to vote in Congress as soon as possible. Mrs. Park called this "a most uncandid statement," in view of the real facts.

The question was asked whether it was not possible to come to some agreement with the Congressional Union. Mrs. Park replied that the effort had been made, and a compromise proposed from her side, and refused on the other. She had become convinced that it would be impossible to get together unless the National Association gave up its whole program and adopted that of the Congressional Union in its entirety.

Mrs. Park's statement of the case was made without any bitterness toward the Congressional Union and with an evident wish to be fair to them. This made it the more impressive.

Mrs. Catt said: "If the Congressional Union had not come back to Washington I believe we should have had the two-thirds vote in the House. If our organization in all the States were strong, we could do it despite the Congressional Union; but in some States our organization is not strong, and that is why the progress of the amendment has not been more rapid. We shall get the amendment through the House during this coming Congress if you all do your duty. I believe Mr. Wilson is quite convertible to the federal amendment; but picketing the White House has about as much effect as shaking ferns at a rain cloud would have to bring about a change of weather."

The editor of The Woman's Journal thoroughly dislikes to find fault with any organization of suffragists. We turn down almost all of the many letters in criticism of the Congressional Union's policy which are sent us. But some of our readers are honestly in doubt as to whether that policy does harm or good, and it is well that they should know the opinion which Mrs. Park has formed from her own experience and observation in Washington, especially since The Suffragist does not always convey a clear idea of the facts.

Both Mrs. Catt and Mrs. Park gave the Executive Council some wise advice as to the methods of Congressional work. Mrs. Park added that a continued series of victories in the States would help to win us the two-thirds majority in the U. S. Senate which we have not yet attained. Already the granting of presidential suffrage in Ohio and Indiana is bearing its fruit in conversions.

A. S. B.

WOMEN OR AUTOS?

Congress finds the calendar so crowded with military measures that it cannot spare a brief hour to pass through its remaining stages the Jones-Casey bill which is to create a Women's Division in the Department of Labor—a thing much needed and earnestly urged by large organizations of women. But these same congressmen spent six solid hours the other day in discussing up and down and back and forth, with most conscientious attention to detail, the question as to the kind of tag that must be affixed to Maryland automobiles entering the District of Columbia.

UNEQUAL TREATMENT

The Boston Globe says:

"In one day, within two weeks, 50,000 applications for citizenship were filed in the various Federal Courts throughout the country. This wasn't entirely patriotic action, as some of the big corporations gave their employees three days in which to choose whether they would take out papers or be dismissed. The job won."

Some of the big corporations force men to acquire the right to vote who do not care for it; and some of the big corporations also exert themselves to keep the right to vote away from women who are eager to get it.

It seems as if a woman who really desires the ballot might make a more valuable voter than a man who qualifies for it against his will, merely as an alternative to losing his job.

A. S. B.

—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Half Minute Moods

FRIENDS OF FREEDOM

From Alice Duer Miller, in New York Tribune.

It must not be supposed that all men who are opposed to allowing women to cast a vote are indifferent to the ideal of personal liberty. On the contrary, their voices often tremble when they speak of endangering that great principle by refusing to allow a man to take a drink.

HOW NOT TO DO IT

From Progressive Age.

"There was once a boy named Parker, whose admiring relatives thought he ought to learn something about the alphabet. So one day at luncheon it was duly impressed on his mind that P stands for plates and for prunes and for pepper and for Parker. He was letter perfect; and the next day at luncheon was called on to show off. 'What does P stand for?' asked his brother. 'Oh, I know this time,' was the quick reply. 'It stands for,' looking carefully over the table, 'it stands for dishes and for sauce and for salt and for me.'"

USELESS NAGGING

("The women of Massachusetts want to get themselves classed as 'people' by the Legislature in the voting of the people upon the findings of the forthcoming constitutional convention."—Boston Transcript.)

Oh, isn't it a trying thing
That any Legislature
Is asked to waste its precious time
On questions of this nature?
For everybody ought to know
It isn't woman's place
To nag to get admitted
To the well-known human race.

BRIDE WAS WISE.

"Now," said the bridegroom to the bride when they returned from their honeymoon trip, "let us have a clear understanding before we settle down to married life. Are you the president or the vice-president of the society?"

"I want to be neither president nor vice-president," she answered. "I will be content with a subordinate position."

"What position is that, my dear?"

"Treasurer."

"I have solved the crowded car problem!" exclaimed the jubilant street railway man in the employ of the Boston Elevated.

"How?"

"We'll put a phonograph in each car and keep it playing 'The Star Spangled Banner.' Then everybody will have to stand up."

There is more child labor in North Carolina alone than in all the equal suffrage States combined.—Owen Lovejoy, Secretary National Child Labor Committee.

A democracy which disfranchises one-half of its population is not a democracy.—New York Evening Mail.

INDIANA LEADS

(From the Chicago Herald.)

Illinois, for three years proud of its position as the pioneer suffrage State east of the Mississippi, must now yield to the gentlemen from Indiana. The Legislature of the neighboring State has given all and more of the franchise than the modicum enjoyed by the women of Illinois.

The women of Indiana have the promise of more power, possibly because of the nature of their constitution. At any rate, they may vote for the delegates to the new constitutional convention and they may vote upon all amendments, including the ratification of a new constitution. With these privileges they are reasonably sure of full enfranchisement when the basic law is changed.

For delegates elected by women's votes are hardly likely to be opposed to woman suffrage. And if they do cherish such prejudices, the knowledge that women will have the chance to vote against the constitution will act as a deterrent. Altogether Indiana takes the lead.

THE REYNOLDS LAW

(From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.)

The Governor's signature on the Reynolds bill marks another campaign pledge fulfilled. Both great political parties in the State had gone on record as favoring suffrage for women; the legislative candidates, Republican and Democrat alike, were committed to the principle. Gov. Cox, too, was bound to the same pledge. The bill was passed by both branches of the General Assembly by majorities made up of representatives of every shade of political opinion. The Legislature's task is done, and Gov. Cox's prompt action in making the measure a law of the State gives it a sense of finality.

Now, it seems, there is talk of a referendum. The foes of votes for women are mustering their forces for an assault upon the hard-won victory. Not content with their defeat at the hands of both parties, they would deny to women the right to vote for presidential electors and thus reverse the decision of Legislature and Governor.

Getting the signatures necessary to order a referendum will not be a difficult task, if those opposed to the Reynolds act care to appeal the question from Legislature and Governor to the voters of the State. If no referendum vote is called, it will indicate that the State accepts the new law without reservation. In neither case have the friends of presidential suffrage for women anything to fear.

LIGHTENING THE BURDEN

"Do you approve of prohibition?"

"Yes,' replied Uncle Bill Bottletop. 'With the present high cost of food I dunno as it's sensible to try to take care of a hunger an' a thirst both at once."

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSONS

(From New York Times)

"Well, children, what did you learn at Sunday school today?"

"Kitty learned to wiggle her ears, and I learned to whistle through my teeth."

SUFFRAGE WINS

(From the Indiana Daily Times)

Indiana women get justice. Suffrage, so far as it is constitutionally possible to bestow that right, has been voted by the Indiana Legislature to the women citizens—to the better half of the Hoosier population. It was a great day for Indiana and for justice when the House yesterday voted, two to one, to give women part suffrage according to the terms of the Senate bill, the measure the women urged for enactment. The Senate already had voted, two to one, for the bill. The Governor, having aided in rallying the forces of good faith on behalf of the measure, will put his name to the law, and Indiana's good women will be allowed to cast their votes in the city elections of 1917, for delegates to the constitutional convention, and for candidates for offices not included in the State constitution. With the extension of suffrage to women by the States as a platform pledge in both the Democratic and Republican campaigns of 1916 in the national field, it was a foregone conclusion that the Legislature of 1917 would enact a part suffrage bill and that the fight for full or constitutional suffrage would go forward to victory in Indiana. Indiana women have been on the ground to put their case before the lawmakers, leaving it to the Legislature to do justice. Having added part suffrage to State-wide prohibition and the constitutional convention law, the Legislature is in a position to point to an epoch-making record of real achievement.

MISS CLAY IN NEW ENGLAND

Miss Laura Clay of Kentucky, one of the most distinguished suffragists of the South, has been spending the past week in Rhode Island, having been prevailed upon to visit that State after attending the meeting of the National Executive Council in Washington. She will then pass a few days in Massachusetts, where the suffragists are to give her a reception. As the Woman's Journal now has so large a circulation that it has to go to press early in the week, in order to get the copies printed and mailed before Saturday, we cannot now give the date of the reception, but it will probably be next Monday. Massachusetts suffragists should watch the daily papers, or telephone to Headquarters for information.

Miss Clay will then spend a week in New Hampshire, by invitation of Miss Kimball, the State President; and will probably go on to Maine.

Miss Clay is a woman of much ability, a kinswoman of Henry Clay. She is also one of the noblest, most unselfish and most devoted workers for the suffrage cause in this country. She has labored for it in many States, and is full of most interesting information about the rapid spread of the movement in the South, which was long regarded as the stronghold of conservatism on this question.

No one should miss the chance to hear her.

A. S. B.

"You didn't tell me, Bobbie, you were in a fight." "No, sir; I knew you'd hear about it from that boy's father. That's the kind of a boy he is!"—Ex.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS URGED

Congresswoman Rankin Writes on Infant Mortality and Work of Children's Bureau—Birth Registration Basis of Child Welfare Work

By Jeannette Rankin

If the combined population of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Nevada was suddenly wiped out of existence by some spectacular catastrophe, public sentiment would be thoroughly aroused and immediate steps would be taken to guard the nation against a recurrence of such a monstrous calamity. Or if we knew that some dreadful scourge were eating its way into the lives of the people of Chicago, the second largest city in the United States, and that as a result the entire population would be obliterated, it is easy to imagine that the energies of the nation would be bent toward the checking of this scourge.

Yet the number of victims presented in each of these hypothetical instances is approximately equal to the number of babies born in this country between 1900 and 1910 who died before they were twelve months old; and until the establishment of the Children's Bureau in Washington five years ago nothing nearly so comprehensive as the work of the Children's Bureau was ever done officially to trace the causes of infant mortality and to check its ravages. Not because this vast loss of life was considered inevitable, unpreventable. The highest authorities have held for years that with a reasonable application of the best methods of the science of sanitation a very considerable percentage of the children's lives now lost could be saved. But there were no official channels through which dependable investigations might be made, and there was no definitely assigned authority to direct a comprehensive, nation-wide investigation.

With the establishment of the Children's Bureau, however, the problem was at once taken up, and it immediately became apparent that if intelligent investigations were to be made, there must be access to local records, showing every birth, the environment into which the child is born, the parentage and other pertinent data. Such records were difficult to find, and in most cases were not to be found at all. For the birth-registration laws of the various states were all inadequate and appeared to have surprisingly little correlation, while in some States no such laws existed.

In making a study of infant mortality, the necessity for machinery to provide adequate data surrounding the birth of every child is readily seen. The facts must be weighed and compared by practical sanitarians and sociologists if causes and effects are to be discovered. And unless vital statistics are furnished, there can be no way of measuring the efficiency of measures employed by official experts with a view to preventing infant mortality.

According to a monograph on birth registration issued by the Children's Bureau a few years ago at the request of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, birth registration is the basis of child-welfare work, and is of the most immediate and important use to the child. It is the means through which the family of any child may receive instruction in health habits and sanitation which may save the child's life, or in many cases may save the child's sight and prevent 25 per cent. of the blindness that is now current among children, due to lack of proper treatment at birth.

The value of birth registration may be shown in part by the fact that the infant mortality rate has been materially reduced in certain areas where investigations were made, based on birth records, and methods of prevention applied. According to the monograph on birth registration, "a certain district of Philadelphia, a registration city, where vigorous baby-saving work was undertaken, showed a reduction in 1911 of 11.3 per cent. in all deaths under one year from the 1910 figures, and of 24.6 per cent. of diarrheal deaths under two years. The beginning of the most effective work of this type must be the prompt recording of births, so that the doctors and nurses will know where to begin."

Aside from furnishing a basis for preventing infant mortality and blindness, and for discovering the causes which maim and weaken thousands of children whom they do not kill, an adequate birth record has a direct practical value throughout the entire life of the individual. It is a necessary factor in determining matters of descent, relations of guardians and wards, enforcement of laws relating to compulsory education and child-labor, the administration of estates and the settlement of insurance and pensions, the right of admittance to and practice of professions and the right to occupy many public offices, the propriety of issuing marriage certificates, the disabilities of minors, and any number of other matters depending upon the establishment of the exact age of the individual.

It is easy to see that it is to the interest of every child to have a public record of its birth; but although many States have required adequate laws to provide such records since the establishment of the Children's Bureau, none of them enjoy the support of public opinion, which is necessary for their thorough enforcement. Sixteen States have inadequate laws, which must be replaced or substantially amended if they are to be of value; and a few States are still entirely lacking in birth registration laws.

For the purpose of promoting adequate and uniform birth registration laws throughout the country, a joint committee representing the American Medical Association, the American Public Health Association, the American Bar Association, the Bureau of the Census and the Children's Bureau has drawn up a model State law for the registration of births and deaths. With such a law in operation in every State in the Union, official investigations could be carried on intelligently, and as a result it is estimated that the lives of more than 100,000 babies could be saved each year, thousands of children could be helped to escape from life-long blindness, more thousands could be protected against physical handicaps of various sorts, and the next generation could be assured health and vigor and social and economic value which may never be secured for them otherwise.

Mothers in every community who are not positively certain that the birthdays of their children are officially recorded may ascertain from their county recorder or health officer whether or not the birth is a matter of public record, and in case it is not they may have it made such at once. If, upon inquiry, they find that no laws exist compelling such records to be kept in their State, they may send to the Children's Bureau for a copy of the model law, may interest the members of their community in the matter, and together may urge upon their legislators the necessity of establishing such a law.

It should always be borne in mind, however, that, no matter how great the number of laws upon the statute books, satisfactory results will never be secured until public opinion is awakened to their need and insists upon their enforcement. And the child-welfare work that is being undertaken throughout the country by the Children's Bureau can be successful only in so far as the men and women of the country are willing to co-operate by exhibiting their interest and insisting upon the enactment and enforcement of laws adequate to provide a basis for a comprehensive baby-welfare campaign.

(Copyright by Chicago Herald.)

SPOKANE GOOD TO BABIES

If babies could have their pick of cities in which to be born, they would say, "Spokane for mine." At least the Spokane Chronicle thinks so.

According to the 1916 infantile death rate, a Spokane baby has a little better than 94 chances out of 100 of living to be more than one year old, says the Chronicle. In other words, Spokane's infantile mortality rate was only 57 deaths out of every 1000 births. New York's rate is 90, Baltimore's is 112, and the general average for the nation is 100.

Health officers of Spokane attribute the low death rate largely to the purity of the milk supply. Only 15 babies died during the year from bowel trouble.

The general death rate in Spokane in 1916 was 6.4 per 1000, giving the city the right to be called the healthiest in the United States. A year ago Seattle held this distinction, but its 1916 rate was 7.4, or one death per 1000 above Spokane.

TO TEACH VOCATIONAL COUNSELLORS FOR GIRLS

New York University Conducts Course on All Modern Aspects of Woman's Work—Architecture and Nursing Two of Subjects

New York City, N. Y.—New York University is conducting an intensive course on Women's Work, following the successful courses given last winter by Miss Eva von Baur. The object of this instruction is to give information to vocational counsellors for women and girls in colleges and high schools, and to instruct social workers along occupational lines.

The curriculum includes a historical survey of women in the field of gainful occupations. Particular attention will be devoted to advertising, buying and selling, administrative work, journalism, secretarial work, librarianship, architecture, industrial arts, medicine, law, nursing, civil service, insurance, and outdoor occupations. Miss Mary Snow, formerly research secretary of the Intercollegiate Bureau of occupations, is in charge of the teaching staff.

Pension Bill for Mothers Extended

Sacramento, Cal.—A Mothers' pension bill has been introduced in the State Assembly by Senator F. M. Carr. It provides that the State shall give pensions to widowed mothers who need aid at the following rate: For one child, $15 a month; two, $25; three, $35; four, $40, and five or more children, $50 a month. California already had a mothers' pension law. This bill aims to improve it.

In the State of Washington, both Houses of the Legislature have voted for a constitutional convention. The proposal will be submitted to the people at the general election of 1918.

TO CELEBRATE VODKA UKASE

Russian Women Set Aside Anniversary of Prohibition Edict as Day of Thanksgiving for Greatest Blessing Ever Received

Another red-letter day has been added to the Russian women's calendar. It is July 29, the anniversary of the day when Czar Nicholas issued his ukase forbidding the sale of vodka.

No business will be done on this day, and processions of women will go to the churches to give thanks for the greatest blessing they have received for centuries.

The prohibition law has quite altered life for the working class women in Russia. Money formerly spent on drink is now spent upon clothing and schooling for the children, on newspapers and on war loan investments.

The Russian workman no longer counts Monday as a holiday; he cannot get drunk on Sunday. The gutters of Moscow, Petrograd and other large cities are no longer encumbered, on saints' days and Sundays, with forms of dead drunk workingmen.

Crime has decreased; children look better because they get better food. Co-operative unions are increasing by leaps and bounds; there is a perfect rush for all kinds of popular reading matter; and family life is much improved. Women are no longer beaten by drunken husbands.

The provincial council of the province of Moscow lately sent out questions to the heads of villages in that province asking what the peasants really thought about the drink prohibition ukase. The answers came, showing that while all women praised the ukase, a small minority of the men condemned it.

INDIANS COMPLAIN OVER DISFRANCHISEMENT

Delegation Asks Congress to Remove Impediment to Franchise Right—Barred Because Land is Tax Exempt

Washington, D. C.—A delegation of American Indians arrived in the capital not long ago to appeal to the President and Congress for relief from disfranchisement. The Dawes Act of 1887 allotted the Indians of Oklahoma and the Dakotas parcels of land from 160 to 320 acres, free from taxation, but denied the right of franchise because the land was nontaxable.

Dr. Charles A. Eastman, who accompanied the Indians to Washington, described the working of this law as an oppression of the Indians by tying up their possessions so that they were not free to make disposition of them without first obtaining the consent of the federal government. He said the right to vote and the right to control their own real estate were the chief demands of the red men.

HIGHER AGE LIMIT FOR CHILD LABORERS

Wellington Law Will Reduce Number of New York Children Leaving School Early—Lovejoy Praises Advance Step

New York City.—The Wellington law, placing restrictions on children entering industries without a certain amount of education, went into effect on Feb. 1. Passed by the Legislature last spring, it is believed this law will cut down the large and increasing number of children leaving school each year to enter the labor field.

Under the new law children under fifteen who secure work permits must be graduates of an elementary school. As in the past, children between fifteen and sixteen are allowed work permits upon school records certifying that the holders have completed the work of the first six grammar grades. The New York Child Labor Committee, Dr. Haven Emerson, Health Commissioner, Mr. Owen R. Lovejoy and Mrs. Florence Kelley of the National Consumers' League, all see in the new legislation a great step forward for better education.

POLICEMEN ARE NOW WOMEN

England's War Service Proves Worth While and May Become Permanent Institution — Strict Training Course for Candidates

London, Eng.—Policewomen will probably become an established institution in England. The service which was founded at the beginning of the war has proved so useful and efficient that eight or nine cities have placed trained policewomen on their force.

The course of training is a stiff one. There is attendance at police courts to learn the methods of procedure, and instruction on special duties and on various aspects of the law relating to women and children. There is a first-aid course and a "laboratory" course of practical patrol work on the London streets to teach the recruit how to handle the everyday tasks with tact, firmness and helpfulness.

"I think we have won a permanent place for the woman policeman in England," said Miss A. Damer Dawson, commandant of the Women's Police Service, in response to an inquiry as to the present status of the organization. "We have at least proved our usefulness, although we have not accomplished as much as we would have done if we had been given a better chance and a wider opportunity. But we mustn't complain. We are young as an organization. We are growing steadily in power and influence.

Finds Sheep Raising Profitable Enterprise

Thirty miles above Cartersville, Ga., a woman is managing every department of a successful sheep ranch.

Mrs. Julian Hurt is the only woman in the State, and one of a very few in that section, engaged in such an enterprise.

According to Mrs. Hurt, sheep-raising is not only profitable but attractive; and her experience bears out her statement.

Describes the Ranch.

"There are about 400 acres in the Rockdale ranch," she says. "Seventy-five acres are used for pasture and under wire. Here the sheep with their lambs are kept when they are not upon the mountain range, where they go in search of tender roots and herbs which they find only on the mountain.

"This year I had over one hundred sheep with their lambs—some of the mothers have two, the black and the white lamb, this being one business where even the 'black sheep' is not discarded.

"From two shearings a year—one in April, another in September—the amount of wool obtained will feed, pay and care for the sheep in the winter months, and during the lambing season, January and February. There is only a short period in Georgia's seasons when they have to be fed, for during mild winters they graze for themselves and are practically no care or expense.

"The material this year," Mrs. Hurt explained, "was woven by the Leakville Woolen mills of North Carolina, but can be done in Georgia. The wool can be utilized in so many practical ways and at small expense. For instance, it can be knitted into beautiful sweaters, shawls, coats, while no more beautiful comfort can be imagined than that made of the white wool, covered top and bottom with silk, and otherwise made ornate.

"Three pairs of woolen socks can be made from one pound of wool. If dyes are at present difficult to get, a beautiful warm brown dye can be made of walnuts or copperas; other colors from nature's roots, these formulas being easily secured from almost any mountain grandmother.

Considers Pigs Profitable.

"Yes, I consider the raising of pigs a profitable work for a woman," laughed Mrs. Hurt when asked if she had ever raised pigs and if they were profitable.

"Pigs are a good business proposition—but, then, you know, there is no getting around the fact that 'pigs is pigs.' I believe that sheep in the end are a more profitable business, especially when you consider that the sheep, together with his wool, can be used in two ways—in one way to nourish the body within, the other way to wrap and protect the body externally. Then the expense of raising sheep is so little that a careful manager can realize on them almost a clear profit and at the same time handling the cleanest, nicest of animals.

"Sheep raising, whether for pleasure or profit, will not interfere with other business of home or plantation. It is an industry to which children are particularly adapted, and while still little ones at school, they are most valuable helpers in sheep raising. They particularly like to adopt the orphan lamb, and it readily responds to the child's care.

"I cannot quite understand why sheep raising has been a neglected industry in Georgia, when there have been so many of our thoughtful, patriotic people looking out for every factor to bring about greater prosperity in Georgia. Nor can I understand why more women who reside on farms in northern Georgia, where the land is conducive to sheep raising, have not taken advantage of it.

Markets Easily Found.

"The scarcity of wool now, a scarcity that will increase with the continuance of the war, will no doubt put a premium on sheep raising, and I am glad to be of any service I can to any woman in Georgia who may wish any information on the subject I can give her. It will give me pleasure to make an exhibit from the ranch in the woman's department of the Southeastern fair. I can show a serge material in dark colors that will compare with any material of the kind, no matter where the wool is raised or where it is woven.

Mrs. Hurt presides over one of the most hospitable of Georgia's historic homes. It has been in the Hurt family for many generations, and is well known as "The Old Homestead."

CO-OPERATIVE BANKS INCREASE

Massachusetts Now Has 183 Banks With Assets Exceeding $113,000,000 —System Founded by Josiah Quincy in 1877

Co-operation and co-operative enterprises are so nearly second nature in these days that few people realize the difficulties which stood in the way of Josiah Quincy when he proposed to found a co-operative bank, thirty years ago. In 1875 Mr. Quincy tried to have the Massachusetts Legislature authorize a "Building Association," for in the earlier days banks of this sort were known as Co-operative Savings Fund and Loan Associations. The first effort failed, as did the second, which was made in the following year. But in 1877, with the aid of Hon. J. Q. A. Brackett and Capt. Daniel Eldredge, a charter was granted, and on August 6, 1877, the pioneer co-operative bank opened its doors for business.

Purpose of Banks

The original name of the institutions is quite a full definition of the object for which they were intended. People in moderate circumstances might borrow money there to build or buy homes. Of course the bank did not limit its loans to building purposes. Investments in bonds, of notes of towns, cities, states, and railways, as well as in mortgages on real estate.

It is usual for co-operative banks to invest the bulk of the funds in their charge in real estate and personal loans, because of the advantage of quick liquidation which such securities possess. It is sometimes difficult to exchange bonds of cities or railways for cash upon favorable terms, while real estate mortgages, if carefully taken, maintain a more consistent cash value.

How Money is Loaned

Persons desiring to secure loans upon real estate must first present their case to a security committee, some member of which makes a personal examination of the proposal, and employs a real estate expert to appraise the property. After a valuation has been determined and the titles have been examined, the matter is presented to the board of directors, and that body makes the final decision upon the loan.

Money rates in co-operative banks are governed by the demand, or, in other words, by whatever rate borrowers will pay. A few years ago 6% was the usual rate paid by those who contemplated building houses. More recently the rate of 5½% has prevailed. In addition to interest the borrower must pay certain charges, including the expense of investigation, which is usually at a flat rate; the registration of deeds, and a fixed premium for the transaction.

The borrower must pay the premium and one month's interest with his application for a loan, and this amount is forfeited to the bank if his application is not approved by the directors.

Repayment of Loans

Co-operative banks do not loan less than $50 or more than $5,000 to any one person. The principal and interest are usually paid up in monthly instalments, though the whole sum may be paid at once. In case of monthly payments the amount is applied to three accounts; it pays interest upon the principal, a specified amount is added to the sinking funds of the bank and forms a credit in favor of the borrower, and it applies to the principal.

Sinking Funds

As stated above, in the payments made by each borrower, a part is transformed into a credit which the bank considers as so many co-operative shares which participate in the profits of the institution. Thus, upon completing payment for the loan the borrower finds hat he has to his credit about 25% of the amount of the original amount borrowed. These shares yield from 5% to 7% interest. Because of this attractive return many persons buy them as investments. When buying shares as investments the shareholder pays $1 per month for each share subscribed to, being limited to 25 shares.

Failure to pay monthly dues results in a fine of two cents per dollar per month. Payments must continue until each share, with earnings, amounts to $200. It may then be turned into cash, or left to draw interest. Shares may be withdrawn upon a month's notice to the mbank. This time avoids the possibility of a run on the bank.

Ordinarily payments of $1 per month would necessitate payments for 16 2-3 years to complete the required $200, but this time is reduced to about 11⅓ years by the addition of earnings.

Banks in Massachusetts

Ther are now 183 co-operative banks doing business in Massachusetts. The rapid increase in the numbers is seen by comparison with the 195 savings banks and 77 trust companies in the State. The increase in financial strength in tabulated below and may be compared with the total of $1,700,000,000 in the 591 savings institutions in the comonwealth. Of this amount over $1,500,000,000 is in the savings' banks.

The growth of co-operative banks in number of banks, amount of loans and assets and liabilities since 1879 is:

	No. of banks	Loans on real estate	Assets and liabilities
1879	10	$176,305	$205,235
1890	103	8,328,923	9,264,833
1900	126	24,046,155	27,721,748
1906	130	34,465,236	38,725,082
1910	147	56,896,951	61,498,858
1911	160	62,777,184	67,573,381
1912	162	69,426,820	74,484,048
1913	169	76,616,904	81,708,343
1914	174	84,413,019	90,781,470
1915	179	93,987,791	101,543,218
1916	183	103,657,829	113,305,907

DOLLAR BELOW PAR

Heavy exports of produce from Uruguay to the United States without a corresponding volume of imports has affected the exchange market there to the extent that the American dollar is at present quoted at approximately 91 cents Uruguayan gold—the par is approximately 96 cents.

On the other hand, while Uruguay has likewise made large shipments to Europe on account of the heavy war orders from the Allied governments, England has been withholding the exportation of gold to a degree which has brought about very high rates for sterling exchange, high enough, it is reported, as to seriously interfere with international commerce at that point.

RE-ISSUANCE OF $1 AND $2 GREENBACKS

The one and two dollar United States notes or "greenbacks" issued to relieve the demand for small bills were put into circulation on the 15th. Greenbacks of that denomination had been discontinued in 1885. Their re-issuance does not increase the total amount of United States notes outstanding, which is fixed by law. The Secretary of the Treasury is only increasing the notes of small denomination through the conversion of notes of larger denomination—$10 and upward—into $1 and $2 bills. Out of $346,681,016 of greenbacks outstanding, there were on Jan. 1 $102,445,300 in denominations of $10 and upward.

Previous reference to the proposed re-issuance of the $1 and $2 greenbacks was made in these columns Jan. 20.

NON-TAXABLE IN OHIO

Attorney-General Joseph McGhee rules that bonds of San Juan and Porto Rico are non-taxable in the hands of residents of the State of Ohio.

EUFAULA, ALA., BONDS UPHELD

The $15,000 5 per cent. 30-year city-school bonds awarded on Dec. 19 last have been upheld by the State Supreme Court. The validity of the bonds was attacked, it is stated on the ground that the ballots were not properly prepared for submission of the question to the voters.

TELLS HOW CITY CAN SAVE

Speaking before the City Club committee on municipal and county finance, Senator H. C. Schultz declared that Milwaukee can save $50,000 in interest on 1917 bonds if the first instalment of principal is made payable in January instead of in July. That amount could be saved, he declared, on the 1917 issue of $4,000,000 in bonds without any damage to the city. The committee indorsed the plan.

BONDS

	Rate	Yield
State of California	4%	3.70%
Ontonagan Co., Mich.	5%	4.15%
Austin, Texas	4¾%	4.35%
Marin Co., Calif.	5%	4.70%
Navarro Co., Texas	5%	4.75%
Montgomery Co., Texas	5½%	4.85%
Adams Co., Ill.	6%	5.25%
Canadian		
St. Catherines, Ontario	5%	5.20%
Prov. of Saskatchewan	4½%	5.35%
Prov. of Alberta	4%	5.60%

LOW FOREST FIRE LOSS IN 1916

Smallest Loss By Fire Since National Forests Were Established — Many Fires Quickly Extinguished

Washington, D. C.—A loss to the Government of $162,385 in timber, forage and young growth was caused by fires on the National Forests in 1916, according to statistics compiled by the Forest Service. Although there was more than the average number of fires, the loss is the smallest that has been sustained from fires since the National Forests were established. A favorable season in the regions where the most severe damage is usually sustained is given as the chief reason for the relatively small loss.

A total of 299,377 acres of Government land was burned over. In addition to this, the fires covered 123,160 acres of privately owned land in the National Forests where timber valued at $36,214 was consumed. About 44 per cent. of the total area burned was located in the National Forests of Arkansas and Florida.

Of the 5,653 fires which occurred, 4,133, or 73 per cent., were confined to areas of less than 10 acres. Many of these small fires, according to the Forest Service, might have developed into serious conflagrations had they not been extinguished in their incipiency.

The average cost of fighting each fire was approximately half that of former years. Lightning was the chief cause of the fires and was responsible for 23 per cent. of all those which occurred. The causes of 19 per cent. were unknown, while careless campers started 17 per cent. There was a slight increase in the fires of incendiary origin, as well as those started by sparks from locomotives. With the exception of those caused by lightning, all the fires were due to human agencies. One fire in Idaho which burned 600,000 feet of timber was caused by the carelessness of a ten-year-old boy.

The season was one of particular severity in the Southwest, as well as parts of Colorado and Wyoming, where local weather conditions created at times a grave situation. In Washington heavy loss was caused by fires which started in inaccessible places and which the rangers were unable to reach for several days because of lack of trails.

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OUR REAL ENEMY — An excerpt from Mrs. Catt's speech, "The Crisis," treating of the liquor question.

WHO PAYS THE POLL TAX? — Reprint of Mary Sumner Boyd's article in the "Newsletter."

AT THE FIRING LINE — A timely article as the name implies.

WHICH CARDINAL KNOWS BEST? — Contrasted Statements on Suffrage by Cardinal Gibbons and Cardinal Moran.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE AN ECONOMY — Figures and data which disprove the repeated assertion that "woman suffrage will double the cost of elections."

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WOMEN, HOME AND GOVERNMENT — By Edward B. Pollard, Ph.D., D.D.

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ELGIN CHOOSES 'DO IT NOW' AS CITY MOTTO

Progressive Commercial Club Launches Movement to Develop Small City Along Proper Lines—Planning Expert Shows Citizens How Growth Must Be Prepared For—Transportation Changes and River Development Two Important Features of Plan

FOLLOWING OF RECOMMENDATIONS WILL FORESTALL SLUMS

As one travels from Chicago toward the Northwest by railroad train, the busy little city of Elgin is reached after an hour's ride. Elgin is a prosperous, progressive community in the Fox river valley, thirty-eight miles west of Chicago, which has been built up by the dairy interests of the Middle West and by its high-class industrial establishments. It is a community that has for the most part well-paid, skilled workmen, who own their own homes, and are inclined toward the artistic because of the nature of their employment. Elgin has at present no slums. According to the United States census of 1910 the city had a population of 25,976 persons, and in 1914 the estimated population was 27,485.

Club Sees Opportunity

The fact that makes Elgin worth writing about is the Elgin Commercial Club which has been wide awake to the chance to preserve a slumless city and to provide for a healthy future growth in Elgin. Through the aid and co-operation of local and outside agencies, the Commercial Club has been enabled to publish for its city commissioners and citizens a tentative plan which is intended as a guide for the future development of the community.

Expert Advice

Mr. Edward H. Bennett, consulting architect of Chicago, noted among city plan advisors for his work in Minneapolis, Portland and Ottawa, Canada, was engaged by the Club to make a thorough study of conditions in Elgin. His plan is now being worked out by a city plan commission, composed of eleven working groups, each group constituting a committee to solve the several problems as brought out in the consultant's report. This City Plan Commission, composed of more than one hundred representative men and women, is backed up in all of its endeavors by the Commercial Club. Some of the advisor's recommendations are as follows:

Accurate Survey

A thorough topographical survey of the city and its environs is the first step deemed requisite. Such a survey will make possible the correct plotting of the street system and give drainage experts the facts they need in meeting the sewerage problem. If the city is to grow to 65,000, many more acres of land must be acquired, therefore the survey is necessary to enable the future builders of Elgin to know where the best places for main highways and street car lines may be.

Elgin's Districts

Discreet districting is to be considered. More and more American cities are coming the wisdom of keeping factories in one area, business houses in another, and residences in still another. Such districting tends to stabilize real estate values and to render more easy the apportionment of the burden of taxation on the varying types of lots, and the buildings on them. Definite boundaries between industrial and residential areas can and should be set up and the ordinances of the city should be so framed as to enforce the observance of said boundaries. In order to meet the needs of Elgin, the consultant suggests that "restrictions on the height of buildings be established; fire limit laws be enacted; residential districts in which only one and two family houses and private garages are permitted be marked out; that further, the program include the establishment of areas in which retail concerns and unobjectionable manufacturing plants will be permitted; setting aside of sections in which multiple family dwellings will be allowed; and finally the creation of districts to be given over wholly to heavy industries." Carrying through such a program would certainly work toward the efficiency and the happiness of Elgin's people. No one likes to live in a house which is immediately adjacent to the grinding machinery of a large factory. The individual cherishes his home as a quiet place in which to rest after the day's work. Proper districting allows him to have his dwelling among other homes.

Industrial Area

As Elgin is above everything else an industrial centre, it will be well to choose a large industrial area not now built upon which will be in close proximity to the railroads which serve the city. A section of South Elgin between the tracks of the Chicago Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul railways seems to meet all requirements. Land on both sides of each railroad could be used for industrial purposes. Wide roads should parallel the rails but with sufficient space intervening to allow for factory sites. This section to the south of Elgin has an even topography, it is near the present industrial population and connections between the factories and houses can be very readily enlarged to meet coming needs.

Transportation Changes

In too many cities the railroads have approaches and rights of way which seriously conflict with the economic distribution of food supplies and which jeopardize human life by an unnecessarily large number of grade-crossings. Elgin's consultant recommends that the two railways acquire parallel rights of way on the west side of the Fox river. All through passenger and freight trains would operate over this unified route. Such an arrangement, he believes, would eliminate the majority of the grade-crossings because the railroads would be asked to elevate their tracks over the cross streets which run in at right angles to the river. In some cases, a lowering of streets by means of subways would do away with dangerous crossings. By building on the west side the railroads may reduce their uphill grades in varying degrees, in one case from 1% to 5%. The city would be expected to do its fair share toward building subways and overhead bridges in co-operation with the transportation companies. A main union station for all passenger service, instead of three as at present, will undoubtedly be an improvement of the near future. An excellent site for this station is near Chicago street on the west bank. Union freight house facilities and a classification and clearing yard south of Elgin would obviate much of the waste of energy and time now spent in handling shipments from Chicago and other eastern points.

River Improvement

Like Portland, Ore., Elgin can do much to improve its river front. New boulevards and connecting promenades on both sides of the Fox are feasible. A highway from Souster avenue north to Chicago street, as part of a strip of land to be acquired for park purposes, would add materially to better traffic circulation and tend to a better "balance" of the street system. North from Chicago street on the east side a walk should be made, running as far north as Kimball street, where a new road would continue still going north and connecting with a proposed new parkway in the northeastern section of the town. Firm embankments along the front are needed, except between Chicago and Kimball streets, where walls to keep out floods are required. If the municipality is obliged, in carrying out the development of the river-front, to deprive individual property owners of advantageous sites, it may compensate them by transferring to them land in other parts of the city. As Elgin grows, new bridges will inevitably be needed. These ought to be constructed with consideration both to architectural beauty and serviceability and should be wide enough to carry the increasing traffic of the community.

Fox Valley Navigation

The Illinois Rivers and Lakes Commission, in a report on "Proposed Improvement of the Fox river," offers a scheme for making the stream navigable for small boats. If this navigation project can be accomplished, it will mean that the farmers in Kane and DuPage counties can have cheap transportation to and from their market. The removal of one dam, and the dredging of sections of the bed of the river, would aid in assuring better boat service. Twenty-seven thousand dollars would cover the cost of these improvements. Encouragement of the use of the river as a pleasure ground is commendable, and may be abetted by building boat-houses and landings in the attractive stretches in the river valley outside the city limits.

Making Parks Attractive

Provision for parks has been on the whole the aspect of city development which has been given most attention in the United States. While large areas have been set aside for parks, in many instances nothing has been done to make these open spaces attractive and usable by the people. This is true to some extent of the two big parks in Elgin, Wing and Lord's. Swimming pools of ample size, built of concrete with a continual supply of fresh water, will do much to increase the value of the parks in public estimation. Elgin's consultant believes that Wing Park offers an admirable location for such a natatorium.

"In Elgin there is no public school ground large enough to serve the purpose of a playfield, with baseball, tennis and football accommodations." Four such playgrounds, ranging in size from 9 to 15 acres, are advised in the "Plan of Elgin." The problem of getting play spaces for the very young children of a city is a difficult one. Plots fifty or sixty feet square, one to each city block, are recommended by several American recreational authorities. Sand piles and ample apparatus, such as slides and see-saws, may be installed on these small grounds. Some supervision of the play seems necessary; it would seem that this would be a good field for some of the women's clubs to investigate. By training the younger members of such clubs to be district supervisors over the play of the little children, a real service to the community would result. Every schoolhouse should have some play space adjacent to it. The area of school playgrounds is best determined by relation to the school census. An acre of ground can ordinarily accomodate 1,400 children during the short recess periods of the day's session.

Municipal Centre

In accordance with the trend in up-to-date communities the "Plan of Elgin" includes the establishment of a civic centre grouped about a new city hall. The present city hall will soon be outgrown, and the consultant believes that instead of erecting the new fireproof structure on the site of the old building, a location a couple of blocks north of Chicago street be bought by the city. The properties there are now depressed in value and can be purchased at a low rate or exchanged. A fire station, a library and an auditorium will complete the group. The plaza around which these new buildings will be erected is on the brow of a low hill, offering a fine chance for making the civic centre a landmark and making it a vista, seen at the ends of the radial highways which will converge toward it.

Educating Citizens

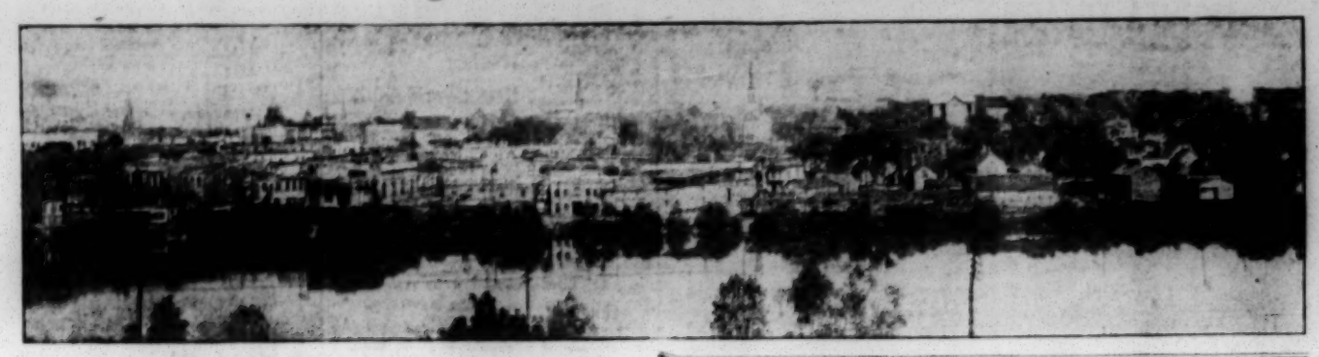
Because the State of Illinois has no city planning legislation authorizing the appointment of city plan commissions or in any other way aiding city planning movements, the Elgin commission is making the "Plan of Elgin" a people's movement and is appealing to community patriotism as a force to carry out the features of the plan.

Accordingly, a strong Committee on Publicity, composed of men and women capable of intelligently explaining the Plan of Elgin to civic organizations, to church organizations, to the high school and public schools generally and to all other gatherings where an opportunity may be presented for reaching a large group of citizens, is at work enlightening the public to the desirability of substituting for the general hit and miss method of city building that of scientific progress along harmonious lines. An effort is being made to secure the co-operation of the City Commissioners (Elgin having a Commission form of government), the railroads, the interurban lines, and the people generally in the execution of the plan. Six of the larger organizations of the city of Elgin have already been addressed and an endorsement has been secured from them of the Plan.

Expect Public Support

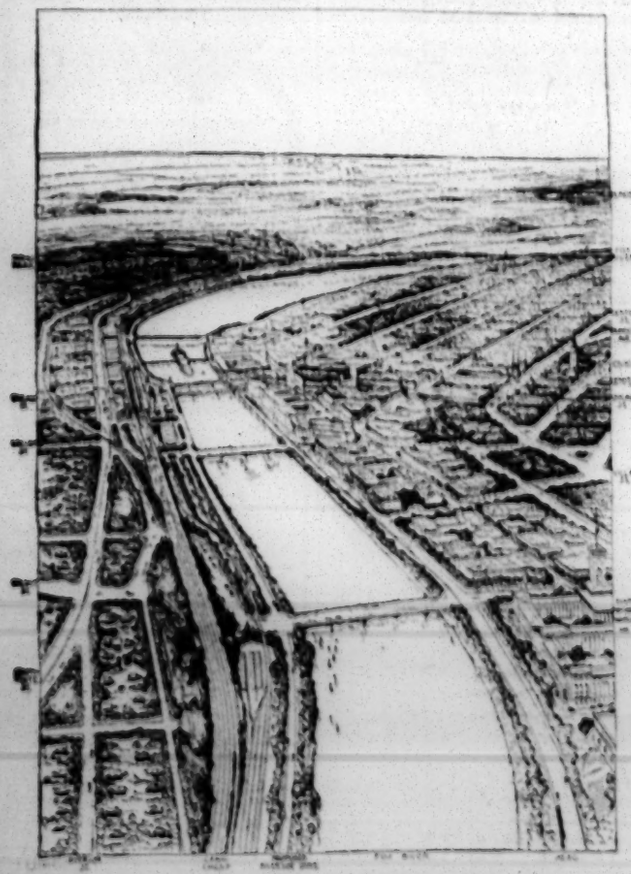
The Committee on Publicity is working on the supposition that if the Plan is generally understood, there cannot be any opposition to any of its features, and that whenever any of the recommendations made in the Plan are put to a vote of the people in the form of a bond issue or in any other way, the proposition will carry by a large majority.

Elgin, Illinois, On the Fox River



A WELL-PLANNED RESIDENCE STREET IN ELGIN

Many of the city roadways have an abundance of shade trees, as this picture illustrates



Drawn by E. H. Bennett for the Elgin Commercial Club

GENERAL SKETCH OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

Of the Riverbanks, Business Section and Civic Centre. The latter is shown half way up on the right hand side of the picture

Community Spirit Grows in Columbus When Analyst Discusses Civic Improvements

Community spirit in Columbus, Indiana, has been greatly stimulated of late by Mr. Grosvenor Dawe. Years of study of city problems, social and economic, have made Mr. Dawe a skilled analyst of civic tendencies and aspirations.

His chief work in Columbus was in arousing the women to a new sense of their power to help beautify and clean the place. Lectures before the principal women's clubs have stimulated the interest of a large majority of members. A council of women is being formed, to serve as a clearing house through which constructive ideas for the betterment of Columbus may pass. The officers of this council can call upon any individual member of any one of the numerous clubs for helpful suggestions. Thus a simple organization for reaching a thousand homes is provided.

In one of Mr. Dawe's conferences with the clubwomen, he remarked: "There is a simple way of looking at all the questions that affect Columbus for good and for ill. Columbus is an accumulation of homes. What is good for each home is good for Columbus. What happens in a home? Supplies go into it, hence the question of food conditions. Handling of foods is of immediate interest to each home, and therefore to each woman in Columbus, whether on Volmer Avenue or on Franklin Street. In each home family life is lived, and the ideas and ideals which prepare the members of the family to go out and take their part in Columbus affect the destiny of Columbus, and are therefore of interest to every woman in the city.

"Out of each home go waste substances; some very poisonous, as with human waste; some less poisonous, as with garbage; some not poisonous at all, but objectionable, like ashes and trash. The proper removal of all these waste substances affects the health, the comfort and the appearance of every home, and therefore is of direct interest to every woman of Columbus.

"Out of each home into the little world called Columbus go the children, to mingle with each other, and to grow up to men and women. Their pleasures, their education, their physical condition are instantly seen to be of interest to every woman in Columbus.

"I have simply set forth a sequence of ideals that will appeal to every woman; for there is not a woman in Columbus but must wish for her children the best things. A great many subjects are involved in this sequence of ideas, and if all the women of this community unite for these self-evident things they will prove to be a wonderful aid in sustaining the vigorous work of the Chamber of Commerce as it directs itself toward the larger interest of the city lying along the lines of more business, better contact with the rural regions of Bartholomew County, more manufacturing, and a stronger financial ability of Columbus to deal with its own problems.

"The women united on many subjects, and the men united on many subjects, and then giving the united strength of both to the support of your public officials, it can easily be seen how public opinion can improve every condition in Columbus that needs improving."

Now that Indiana women may vote in all municipal elections, their desire to help in city betterment will have an opportunity to become a real force.

TELLS HOW TO HOLD DOWN $5,000 JOBS

Dr. K. B. Davis Recommends Business Judgment and Some Knowledge of Law to Aspirants for Good Positions

New York City.—Former Commissioner of Corrections Dr. Katherine Bement Davis says that there are now good positions open to women qualified to fill them.

In advising young people, and especially graduates of girls' colleges, as to how to secure well-paying positions, Dr. Davis says that sound business judgment is extremely important in addition to knowledge. It is well to understand the workings of a budget system. Thorough grasp of the law of the State in which the individual lives is almost indispensable in many callings. If aspirants for a good salary are to be in a position where clerks or other assistants are to work under them, they must be disciplinarians and have a quick understanding of human nature.

AIMS TO BETTER CHILD LABOR LAW

Lina Bressette, of Kansas Welfare Commission, Wants Improvements Added to the Present Statute

Topeka, Kas.—Miss Lina Bressette's new clauses for the State child labor bill, which will put stronger teeth into it, were approved by the House on Feb. 23. Miss Bressette is secretary of the Kansas Industrial Welfare commission. No serious oposition to the new features of the bill is expected in the Senate.

The amended bill would forbid the employment of children under 14 in any factory, workshop, theatre, mill, cannery, packing house or operating elevators; it also forbids the empoyment of any child during the hours public schools are in session.

No child under 14 is to be permitted to work in or about any mine or quarry, or at any occupation dangerous to life, limb, health or morals. No child under 16 can be worked in the permitted vocations later than 6 P. M., nor earlier than 7 A. M., nor more than eight hours in one day, nor more than 48 hours in one week.

The names of the children under 16 employed in any place where their employment is permitted must be posted in a conspicuous place near the principal entrance. No chid under 16 can be sent to work unless he has finished at least eight years of elementary school work, and has a certificate from parent or guardian and superintendent of schools to that effect. These must be filed with and approved by the State commissioner of labor.

GARDEN CONTEST BEAUTIFIES YARDS IN WHITTIER

Chamber of Commerce Fosters Movement Among Boys and Girls to Make Home Grounds the Pride of Town—Municipal Nurseries Furnish Seeds

By M. J. Haig, Secretary, Whittier Chamber of Commerce.

Among the recent successful undertakings of the Civics Bureau of the Whittier (California) Chamber of Commerce was a flower garden contest. The Chamber of Commerce has placed before itself as an ideal the consummation of such conditions in Whittier that the back yards and alleys may be displayed to visitors with a degree of pride equal to that universally felt in the front yards. The possibilities of such a plan are almost unlimited in a southern California city, on account of the opportunity for continuous application of labor to the soil throughout the year.

The contest was open to boys and girls under fifteen years of age. Seeds and cuttings from poinsettias and chrysanthemum plants were furnished by the Chamber of Commerce and the city nurseries. Photographs of the back yards were made before any work was begun. The active organization and work of the contest was performed by a special City Beautiful Committee, which held meetings monthly for reports as to the progress of the contest and for discussion and inspiration.

The contest closed on the evening of October 21 with a meeting held in the woman's club house. Every one was there—fathers, mothers and contestants, successful or otherwise, as well as citizens interested in the beautification of the city. Stereopticon slides showing unsightly and unhealthful back yards adorned with piles of tin cans, sheds, piles of waste lumber and whatnot, were followed by slides of the identical spots converted into gorgeous displays of wonderful bloom. The changes shown produced a desire on the part of those who had not taken part in the contest to go and do likewise. The banks of bouquets, which decorated the hall, all contributed by the prize winners, were abundant proof that the results were equal to that the stereopticon pictured. Prizes were awarded to the winners. The results of the contest were most satisfactory and of undoubted benefit.

The Chamber is making plans to enlarge the scope of its city beautification campaign during the coming year. The parents as well as the children will be enrolled for prizes. Such a plan will create even more effective results in encouraging the beautifying of back yards and alleys.—From the American City

MILFORD WOMEN GET PLAYGROUND FOR CHILDREN

Active School Board and Woman's Club Engage Architect to Design Recreation Area—Natural Advantages Site Used to Fullest Degree

The Woman's Club of Milford and the women members of a progressive school board are keenly alive to the need of playground opportunities for the children. An unimproved lot of about [illegible] acres in size just behind the high school has been plotted out with all modern play equipment by Francis A. Robinson, a Boston architect.

The new park is triangular in shape and is bounded on two sides by a winding New Hampshire river. It is near the centre of the town and looks across the stream to the residential part of Milford. The lot is divided naturally into two flat areas, and the architects have urged the school committee to leave the ground undisturbed as it is admirably fitted just as it is to recreational uses.

The upper area would divide into three distinct parts, first a playground near the school for the children at recess and girls at other hours, of the [illegible] second, a football field, running track and two miniature diamonds for the younger boys; and third, a group of tennis courts. The lower ground divides itself into a space for a full sized diamond oriented in the reverse position from the present one to get the light of the sun in a way not interfering with the vision of the players. Two secluded areas for small girls and boys with apparatus for supervised play are included in the suggestions.

On the shore of the river a bath house with locker house, with provision for boating will be built. A fine sandy beach makes swimming a prime recreation for the hot season. In the pine grove which separates the upper and lower levels, a rest house for picnic parties is advised. This could serve as a shelter in case of sudden storm. School gardens on an area near this play park can be established with great profit to the pupils of the school and the town markets. Provision for an encircling roadway coming from the main high road through a simple yet substantial gateway has been made when funds for such a road are available.

Shrubs and small trees will be planted near the school building and about the edge of the park, but not so profusely that they will in any degree obscure the view off toward the foothills of the White Mountains. The women of Milford launched a splendid project when they decided to have Endicott Park executed on the most approved lines of architectural skill. Such an undertaking shows what a group of "live" women can do when they determine to make a town the right kind of a place for children to live and grow up in. Other towns of similar size and circumstances may study Milford's new park to their advantage, and it is to be hoped many will emulate the institution.

SEEK CITIZENSHIP

Approximately one half a million foreigners took steps to become naturalized American citizens in the year ended June, according to the annual report of the Bureau of Naturalization.

Thousands of New York women have been taking steps—and active steps—to become voting American citizens ever since 1848. Perhaps the voters next November will show they think the women's credentials as good as those of their brothers from foreign lands.

ONE DOLLAR

Owing to the great increase in the cost of paper, which has been directly the cause of about 2,000 newspapers in America suspending publication, many inquiries are coming to the Journal regarding its subscription price.

It is quite generally supposed, apparently, that it will be increased.

Not So—It Remains $1.00 Per Year.

Efficiency in management enables the Journal to produce a larger paper, and still retain this popular subscription price, when so many publications are giving notice of an advance.

Prompt remittance of renewals and direct subscriptions without solicitation will help greatly. Every direct dollar which does not require correspondence gives us a margin equivalent to the increased cost of white paper.

Send your dollar today. It's good weather and the sun is shining.

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

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